

THE LEATHERNECK

April, 1941

Price, 25c



MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

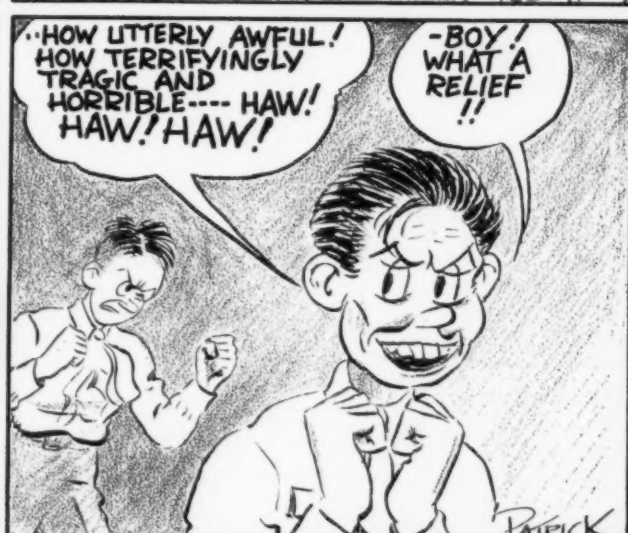
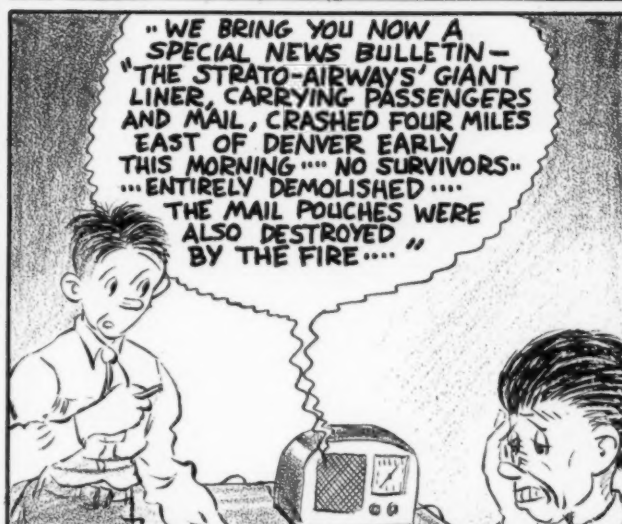
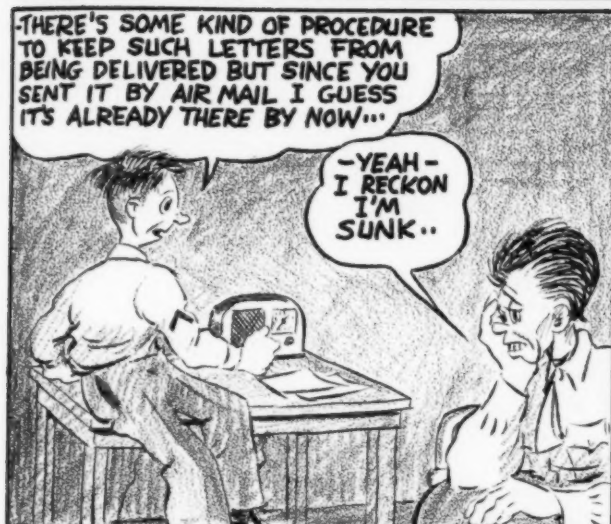
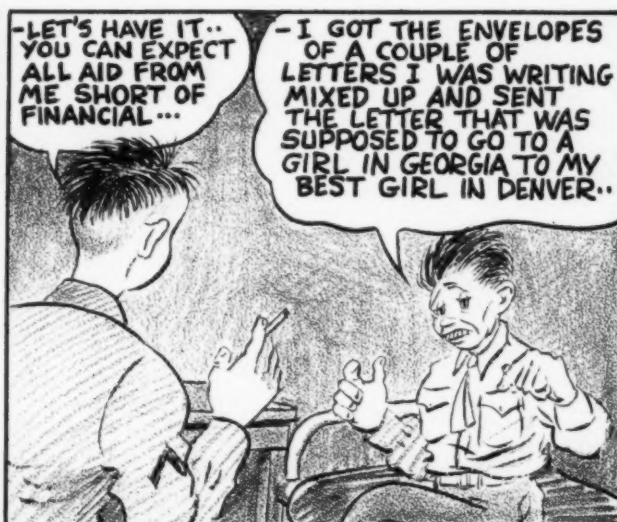
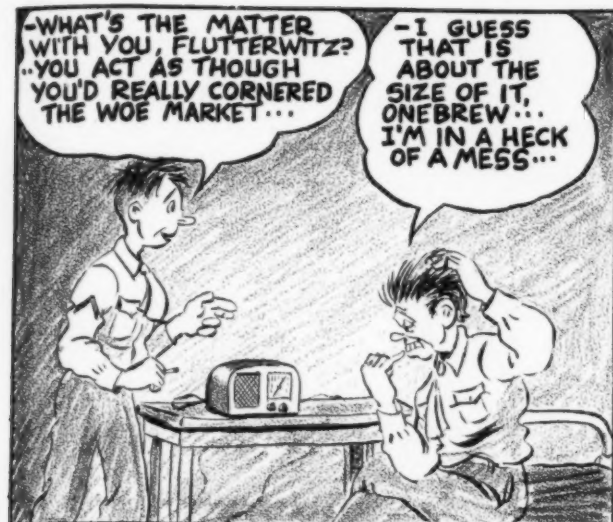


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Hq. Co. 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. E, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. F, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. G, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. H, 2nd Bn., 2nd Marines
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. I, 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. K, 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. M, 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines
Co. L, 3rd Bn., 2nd Marines
Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 6th Marines
Co. A, 1st Bn., 6th Marines
Co. B, 1st Bn., 6th Marines
Co. D, 1st Bn., 6th Marines
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 6th Marines
Co. J, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines
Co. K, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines
Co. L, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines
Co. M, 3rd Bn., 6th Marines
Hq. & Ser. Co., 8th Marines
Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines
Co. A, 1st Bn., 8th Marines
Co. B, 1st Bn., 8th Marines
Co. C, 1st Bn., 8th Marines
Co. D, 1st Bn., 8th Marines
Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. E, 2nd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. F, 2nd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. G, 2nd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. H, 2nd Bn., 8th Marines
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. I, 3rd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. K, 3rd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. L, 3rd Bn., 8th Marines
Co. M, 3rd Bn., 8th Marines
Hq. & Ser. Btry., 10th Marines
Hq. & Ser. Btry., 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. A, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. B, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. C, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. D, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. E, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. F, 1st Bn., 10th Marines
Hq. & Ser. Btry., 3rd Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. G, 3rd Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. H, 3rd Bn., 10th Marines
Btry. I, 3rd Bn., 10th Marines
4th Medical Co., 2nd Medical Bn.
Hq. & Ser. Co., 2nd Engineer Bn.
Co. A, 2nd Engineer Bn.
Co. B, 2nd Engineer Bn.
Co. C, 2nd Engineer Bn.
Base Hq. Co.
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NAS, Sitka, Alaska
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 5th Marines
Co. I, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines
Co. K, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines
Co. L, 3rd Bn., 5th Marines
Bourne Field
Wilkes-Barre Rec. Station
NAS, Lakehurst
Sixth Battalion
1st Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Btry.
NAD, Iona Island
Marine Corps Institute Det.
MD, Washington, D. C.
United States Marine Band

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Hubert Graves

Louis LeBlanc

Rees Nicholas, Jr.

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William Black

Lee

Hiram Flores

SEA GOING

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USS Arkansas
USS New Orleans
USS Phoenix
USS Vincennes
USS Mississippi
USS Northampton
USS New Mexico

Lewan

Harvey Wendt

Donald McKinnon

Aubrey McCullough

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Btry. I, 5th Defense
Third Defense
3rd Arty., 5th Defense
Btry. G, 5th Defense

Gordy Van Hauser

F. A. Taylor

Dewey Farrell

THE LEATHERNECK

MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

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The opinions of authors whose articles appear in THE LEATHERNECK do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters.

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SALVO OF THE USS "NEW MEXICO"

IN attempting to make THE LEATHERNECK more interesting for you, and your Buddies in the Corps, it is necessary, at all times, to call upon the men of the Corps for cooperation. Without news, the most powerful newspaper in the world would not be able to publish, and in order to get this necessary commodity, able reporters are employed to gather and write up the interesting articles that go to make up the modern newspaper.

With no reportorial staff, THE LEATHERNECK is dependent upon the men of the Corps, and their interest in their magazine. And highly important is the receipt of the various issues published by the ships of the fleet. *The Salvo*, organ of the USS "New Mexico," is an excellent example of a miniature newspaper containing the intimate news and data of the men of its personnel. Through the medium of these ship organs, THE LEATHERNECK is enabled to gain a better picture, and fuller scope of the activities of the men attached to the ships of the Navy.

At present, *The Salvo* is the only ship organ that we now receive at our offices, and that is not "a regular."

Once again, as we have done so many times in the past, we are asking you, the men of the Corps, to remember your magazine, and after finishing your copy of your ship news, forward it to us. It will make for a better magazine for you, with more news of your detachment and your bunkies within our pages, and it will enable us to take another step forward in our attempts to make your magazine more interesting for you.

THE GAZETTE

FOR years, THE LEATHERNECK has attempted, through the courtesy and cooperation of Headquarters, Marine Corps, to bring to the men of the Corps the many changes, promotions, reenlistments, and deaths of those serving in the Corps. Rightfully, due to our position as the magazine of the Marines, staffed by men of the Corps, for the men of the Corps, and due to our circulation in every post and station, on every ship where Marines serve, we have endeavored to make our Gazette section a fount of information.

Much time and thought, and work has gone into the Gazette to make it the bureau of information it is today. Cognizant of its worth and value, other publishers are now emulating this section that was created for those serving their country. We are honored by the *Quantico Sentry*, a civilian newspaper published for the officers and their families in the town of Quantico, which has inaugurated a Gazette section to parallel that of THE LEATHERNECK.

MARINE CORPS INCREASE

IT has been disclosed to THE LEATHERNECK that General Holcomb has recommended to Congress that the Marine Corps be more than doubled during the next year. The Commandant told the House Naval Appropriations subcommittee in executive session last month, the group disclosed, that the enlisted strength of the Corps should be raised to 102,000 men.

General Holcomb testified before the group that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 provides for 3,650 officers, 250 Chief Warrant and Warrant officers, 550 aviation cadets, and 46,080 enlisted men. The latter strength would permit the FMF to be maintained at only 69 per cent of its complement. He told the committee that this was "inadequate for the proper performance of our fundamental task at the present time."

Since estimates were prepared, however, the Marine Corps

Circulation this issue—28,750.

OUR COVER

This month is a picture of one of the Marmon-Herrington high-speed tractors that have become so popular in the Marine Corps. These speedy little bugs insure the rapidity with which the Marine Corps artillery units can be rushed to danger points.

was authorized to attain a strength of 3,040 officers, 256 Chief Warrant and Warrant officers, and 50,566 enlisted men by July 1, 1941.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MARINES

WE have wondered why the men of the Corps were not interested in the chance to earn a few dollars, extra, with a modicum of effort and a minimum of time.

The Glad Rag advertisement, which has been running several months in our magazine, has steadily offered a prize for any jingle that would fit their ad. So far, however, no Marine has seen fit to give the Army any competition in picking up this plum. Since the inception of the ad, the jingle has been written by Army men, but never by a Marine. We hope that this will be remedied, and that the men who send in many of the fine verses that have graced our poetry pages, take a few minutes off, and show the Army that we too, can take care of opportunity when it knocks. So turn to page 52, and pick up the money.

NON-COMS ALLOWANCES

A BLANKET increase in the quarters and subsistence allowances for enlisted men of the first three grades of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service was approved this week by President Roosevelt.

The executive order signed by the President does not extend the allowance to any enlisted men not now receiving it, but does increase the amount paid from 75 cents a day to \$1.15 a day for those entitled to commutation of quarters. The 40-cent increase is effective in the possessions as of 4 March; in continental United States as of 1 July.

Navy and Marine Corps officials during the week submitted to the Comptroller General a request for decision as to whether the Act of 17 Oct. 1940 may be applied to their respective services. The decision will be expedited, so that an answer may be obtained from the Comptroller General in a week or so.

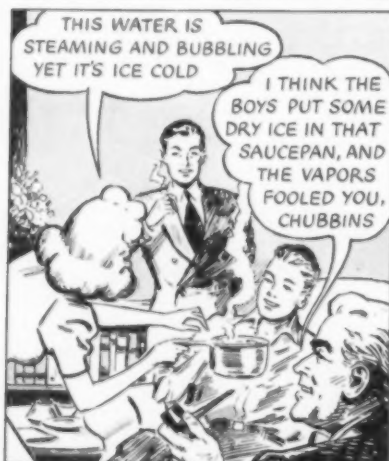
There is little likelihood that the accounting chief will rule against the Marines, for that service not only has the equalization clause of the Selective Service Act but the Revised Statutes as well to support its contention that the Marine Corps is entitled to the allowances of the Army. The Navy has only the equalization clause. However, if the Navy is held to be entitled to share in the benefits of the Act of 17 Oct. 1940, the Coast Guard likewise will benefit.

The Act of 17 Oct. 1940 provided that enlisted men of the first three grades of the Army of the United States (which includes the National Guard on active duty) shall be entitled to quarters allowance if quarters were not provided for their dependents. The act was designed to assist the hundreds of non-commissioned officers who, due to expansion of the Army, found themselves quartered in tents or barracks, and accordingly not entitled to allowances for their dependents.

If you want to win \$10.00 in a contest, turn to page 75

★ WONDERS OF AMERICA ★

109 Degrees Below Zero



IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING BOWL" TESTS, **PRINCE ALBERT BURNED**

86 DEGREES COOLER

THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE 30 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS TESTED—**COOLEST OF ALL!**



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PRINCE ALBERT KEEPS ME ON A **FULL RATION OF MILD, MELLOW GOOD TASTE** IN 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES, TOO. AND THERE'S NOTHING LIKE THAT **P.A. CRIMP CUT** FOR **FAST, NO-WASTE ROLLIN'!**



PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy tin of Prince Albert



SOUND OFF!



The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

Is the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal authorized for service in Shanghai, China, for the period between August and November of 1937? My discharge states expeditionary service for that period. Am I authorized to wear the expeditionary medal for this service?

Yours truly,
HOMER F. ROLAND.

DEAR ROLAND:

In reply to your letter concerning an Expeditionary Medal in Shanghai, China, we have received the following information from Marine Corps Headquarters.

"Roland is entitled to the award of the China Service medal for service in China in 1937. His name is being placed on file and when the medals are ready for distribution one will be forwarded to him."

We trust that this is all the information that you desire and that it is most satisfactory. If there is any further information that you might need, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

It is requested that I be furnished, if practical, a set of pictures to date depicting the Marine Hymn on the inside back cover of each issue of THE LEATHERNECK.

I would appreciate all the pictures to date and if there is any charge for the set I will be only too glad to send same.

It is only a suggestion, and one that has probably been thought of before, but it would be a very nice remembrance for any Marine to have one of the complete sets when the last picture is published and one that he will be proud to show anywhere.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,
SGT. E. G. DEXTER.

DEAR DEXTER:

In reply to your recent letter requesting a complete set of the Hymn Pictures, we are pleased to inform you that within about three or four weeks THE LEATHERNECK is putting out a booklet of these pictures which will be complete with lines of the song, and bound with a nice cover.

So many requests have come in for a set of the pictures that we believe we can sell several hundred copies at 25 cents per copy. As soon as the booklet comes out we will be only too glad to let you know because we would like you to have one of our first copies.

If there is any further information that you might need, do not hesitate to call upon us.

Yours truly,
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

Please allow me to thank you for your prompt action in regard to my letter, upon failure to receive my LEATHERNECK regularly. I am very glad to say that I received all four copies last week, also, your letter stating that the delay was due to an error on your part. I was glad to get those four copies as I have every copy since Jan., 1938.

I would not like to lose or break my Library of LEATHERNECKS now, I am very proud of the magazine and I look forward to each issue, so, hoping for your continued success and also the success of THE LEATHERNECK, allow me to remain,

Very respectfully,
JAMES P. McMAHON.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

A number of the non-coms of this battalion have been asking me recently to have you publish a list of seniority of the first three pay grades of reservists now on duty.

Would it be possible for you to do this at an early issue?

Thanking you for your trouble, I am,

Very truly yours,
WM. B. CRAP,
1st Sgt., Band Leader.

DEAR CRAP:

We are very glad to inform you that we have received the following information from Marine Corps Headquarters.

"As a number of reservists of the first three pay grades are still expected to report for active duty with the Marine Corps, it is not considered practicable to publish a seniority list at this time."

We trust that the information that we give you answers your question to the fullest extent. If you wish any further information do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

In this issue of your magazine THE LEATHERNECK for December, 1940, there is a picture on the inside of the back cover that I would like to inquire about. It seems an excellent picture of the "Patrol to Curb Poaching in Alaska Waters, 1891," but I would like very much to know what nationalities are represented. Who are the uniformed officials? Are they soldiers or po-

lice and to what country do they belong? I will appreciate any information on this subject you can give me.

Thank you so much.

Yours truly,
FRANCES C. RICHARDSON.

DEAR MISS RICHARDSON:

In answer to your letter of February 26, we are very happy to be able to give you the information you request.

The uniformed figures shown on the color plate "From The Snow Of Far Off Northern Lands" are United States Marines in dress blue. Marines were dispatched to Alaskan waters for special duty in connection with an agreement between Great Britain and the United States for the arrest of seal poachers. The three figures shown on the right half of the plate are Russian poachers. Marines on this duty were assigned to ships of the United States Navy, also to ships of the Revenue Service and to other chartered vessels. Although the seal poaching patrol lasted almost a year and hundreds of ships were boarded and searched, as many as twelve in a single day, the mission was accomplished without a single casualty.

This plate is one of a series illustrating the lines of the Marines' Hymn. Our artist, Lieutenant Donald Dixon, has done extensive research on the subject of Marine Corps tradition and we can vouch for the authenticity of the uniforms shown.

Very truly yours,
THE LEATHERNECK.

The Editor, THE LEATHERNECK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I was recently paid off at San Diego from Casual Company, Base Service Battalion, Marine Corps Base.

I misplaced my Honorable Discharge Button, and would like to know if I could get another one. I would appreciate it very much, because I take great honor in wearing one.

I will gladly pay the postage and any other obligation.

Yours truly,
WAYNE WILSON.

DEAR WILSON:

In reply to your recent inquiry concerning the duplication of discharge buttons, we have received the following information direct from Marine Corps Headquarters.

Headquarters does not issue or sell duplicate Honorable Discharge Buttons. However, an authorization card for the purchase of one has been forwarded to you.

We trust that this is most satisfactory to you.

Very truly yours,
THE LEATHERNECK.

WATCH ON THE RHINE

By
HAVELOCK D. NELSON

THAT first day's march into Germany has always stood out in my mind. During the daylight hours our interest in our first views of enemy territory tended to take our minds off our growing weariness and the seemingly increasing weight of our packs. But we did not stop with the coming of darkness. Then, having nothing else to occupy our minds, the weight of our burden and our weariness seemed to double. To top it all off, the last hour of the day's grind was a road whose steepness appeared to increase with each step. George's seemingly inexhaustible stamina again stood out during this climb up to Plascheid. First he had someone's rifle, then he was carrying another man's Browning automatic rifle, and by the time we had reached the top he had accumulated another Browning and still another pack. All of this was in addition to his own Springfield rifle, ammunition, and pack.

It was after 9:00 P. M. when we finally reached our outpost town and halted. Utterly weary, we stood or sat in the street waiting assignment to billets, but no movement occurred at the head of the column. After a bit, word was passed down the column for me to report to the captain. He informed me that Cpl. Neils could not be found, and I was to proceed with billeting of the company. Beginning at the first house, accompanied by the platoon lieutenants, I found out how many people lived there, and told them they would be allowed one bed for every two people. Any extra beds would be used by the American soldiers. Then the living and dining rooms, and kitchens, were paced off to determine how many men could sleep on the floors. Eventually every man was at least under cover of a roof and had a dry, warm place to sleep. I selected a large, clean kitchen for George, and possibly two others, besides myself.

One of the occupants who sat with us while we made ourselves as comfortable as possible on the hard floors, was an old man. I noticed a framed citation from the Franco-Prussian War hanging on the wall. Thinking I might draw him out, I asked him if it was his. He merely nodded assent, and refused to enter into any conversation. I guess



it was hard for the old soldier to sit quietly, and watch the enemy take over his home.

It must have been close to midnight before we had all eaten and became settled. In removing my puttees and shoes I found my feet were so swollen that I was almost unable to loosen the thongs of the shoes without cutting them. Unfortunately, I was so exhausted that I decided against the effort necessary to soak them. According to a pedometer worn by Gy. Sgt. Strohmaier we had hiked forty-five kilometers that day, or the equivalent of twenty-seven miles. Fifteen miles is considered a normal day's march for infantry.

Reveille that next morning was again before daylight. Valiantly I struggled to put on my shoes. It seemed an impossibility. At last by alternately stamping and pulling, my feet squeezed into them. My feet felt like they were being held in a vise over hot flames. I was sure I could not take a step, but I did manage to hobble into the chow-line for breakfast. Hiking appeared out of the question, but I was determined to stick it out. Even though the torture of standing, waiting to march, was exquisite, I was glad afterwards I had not quit, for after the first mile or so, the renewed circulation of blood relieved the pain in my feet. They never bothered me again, for I did not neglect them after that painful experience.

The hikes the next few days were short compared with the December 1st march, but nevertheless they always seemed to end in a town perched high on a young mountain that appeared to grow in height as we ascended. When we reached Hillesheim, I slipped off my pack in George's and my billet and went out to purchase some small article. I entered a store whose only visible occupant was an attractive fraulein. Selecting what I wanted, I handed her a fifty franc note with which she disappeared into a back room. In a few minutes she reappeared, and handed me a handful of paper marks. Not knowing what the rate of exchange was, I didn't bother to count the change, shoved it into my pocket, and returned to the billet. There I began counting it, with George an interested observer. I was about halfway through the wad of marks when he asked, "Where is that store?" I told him. "Lend me a fifty franc note, will you, quick!" I handed him one, and he disappeared through the door. Finishing the count, I found the fraulein had given me nearly four hundred marks for my fifty francs! "How much did you get?" I asked. "Only about forty marks," he answered ruefully. Apparently the girl had been a bit flustered by her first American customer, and instead of giving me the customary four marks for five francs, had given me ten times as much, perhaps thinking I had given her a 500-franc note.

The next morning as I stood at the rear of the platoon, waiting for the march to begin, Lt. Ditto sauntered back to me. Out of the side of his mouth he quietly said, "I understand some low-down Marine gyped a poor innocent girl out of several hundred marks here yesterday. Do you know anything about it?" For several moments I did not answer, trying to decide whether to brazen it out or not, as I felt a hot flush creeping up my neck and cheeks. Out of the corner of my eye I saw Morgan looking back from the head of the platoon, grinning. When I shot a quick glance at him he turned around hurriedly. Then I looked directly at Lt. Ditto and saw he was not looking at me, but was suppressing a laugh by biting his lip. Instantly I replied, "Yes, sir! I know all about it. Would the lieutenant like me to change some francs for him?" He merely walked back to the head of the platoon chuckling aloud. For several days after that I did a thriving business exchanging francs for marks. I salved my conscience with the thought that we were in enemy territory. Based upon our present dollar the 1918 year-end value of the mark was about 2c,

while francs were worth about 18c apiece. Hence the fraulein was actually out very little.

The next highlight on the March to the Rhine for me was entering the Ahr River valley. Our road had been traversing a hilly but fairly open manufacturing and farming country. Suddenly the road took us through a tunnel carved from solid rock, and we were on the inside of a most picturesque valley. On our left and below us, flowed a narrow river. Between the river and the road a railroad managed to find sufficient space for most of the way, but occasionally was forced to disappear into a tunnel as our road wound up and over a protruding shoulder of rock. On our right the rocky heights rose steeply from the very edge of the road. What fascinated me most was that the major portion of the mountainside was covered with tiers of grapevines. In order to provide growing space on the rocky hillside, it was covered almost the whole way to the top with a series of stone walls. The space behind the walls had been filled in with dirt, carried from outside fertile spots, in which the vines grew. Sometimes a ten-foot wall would be built in order that half a dozen vines might be placed in the soil behind it. Being a native of the mid-west, this scenery made me forget the renewed rainfall, the weight of my pack, and the monotony of just walking. I was trying to imagine the tremendous amount of human labor through the centuries which had resulted in such an expanse of rock terraces.

The natural rugged beauty of this valley was climaxed by our arrival in the artificially beautiful town of Neuenahr. This was a pre-war resort, famous for the healing qualities of its waters. We were quartered among its hotels, which to us seemed to be the ultimate in luxury. This, notwithstanding the fact that many of us had to spend the night on the cold, hard tiles of the baths themselves in order to get everyone under cover.

A little before noon on December 9th we caught our first glimpse of the Rhine River, as we neared the end of the Ahr Valley. It was a cheering sight, for it meant the realization of our dreams of victory from our earliest days of training, and that the end of our long march was not far off. We did not stop at Sinsig, the town where our road encountered the Rhine, but continued on south until arriving in Brohl-am-Rhine at noon. Here our company was billeted in a schoolhouse, and we were permitted a few days to rest and relax.

The threatened check-up on equipment took place here, and my group was short three out of four ram-rods. Hence I was ordered to appear before the captain on a summary court-martial charge. I was raging at what appeared to me to be rank injustice, but when the Captain asked what I had to say for myself, I merely replied, "Nothing, sir!" Lt. Bruns, sitting near the Captain, once again came to my rescue as he had done back near Verdun. "Captain," he interrupted, "may I make a suggestion? This man is one of the very few original men of this company who has participated in every drive, and scarcely missed a day's service with the company. His record has been perfectly clean thus far. Rather than spoil it now, wouldn't it be possible to overlook the present charge?" The Captain thought that over for a while. Then he said, "Very well. I will overlook it this time, but see that it doesn't happen again." "Thank you, sir," I replied, my respect for him rising a notch. After saluting, and glancing gratefully at Lt. Bruns, I made my exit.

It was in Brohl that we began to get acquainted with the Germans, and found that they were not much different from a lot of folks we had known back home. We were particularly amused at them as the first American locomotive and train of large box-cars went roaring and whooping through the town on its way to Coblenz. The inhabitants' mouths

dropped open in astonishment at the size of the train as they clapped their hands over their ears to shut out the shriek of the American type whistle. We cheered loudly as this sample from home tore past us.

Lentesdorf was a typical Rhineland town. It extended up and down the river probably two miles, occupying all of the available flat portion of the valley, and straggled up portions of the slopes behind. These slopes were given over largely to the now familiar terraces for grape-vines, while the tops of the hills were used agriculturally for a short distance beyond the limits of the town. Beyond the farmed portions, especially to the northeast, were more rolling hills cloaked with thick growths of pine and cedar. These were a portion of the former Kaiser's hunting preserves. A short distance beyond the northern end of the town a prominent terrain feature stood out. It was a high rocky knob jutting out from the hills behind it. Its base had been cut away slightly to make room for a double tracked railroad and a road to pass between it and the river. On top of the knob the ruins of a tower of an ancient castle were just discernible against the sky-line. We were told the castle had been built by robber-barons during the eighth century. It surely was a strategic site for controlling traffic up and down our side of the river.

The same ratio of two Germans to a bed was instituted, so that eventually every American soldier had a bed. George and I were given what proved to be a comfortable billet with a congenial family. Besides the father and mother, in their fifties, were seven children. At this late date I remember only the oldest daughter of around twenty, fat and buxom; two girls of twelve and thirteen; and a baby of a year or so. At first they all kept out of our way, and we left them alone, staying either in our room on the third floor or outside of the house entirely. However, it is hard to keep up strained relations when there are children around. Both of the younger girls had pleasant dispositions and were full of fun. We eventually won their confidence by peace-offerings of cookies and candies from the Y.M.C.A. which was opened soon after our arrival. The mother was won over by the confidence of the children, and by our not only furnishing the soap (which she saved) but also paying her for doing our laundry. The oldest girl had a German boy-friend, and never fully trusted us. Every time she entered or left her room, next to ours on the third floor, we could hear her carefully locking her door, even though she shared this room with her two younger sisters. Even the father finally warmed up to us.

We were soon shaken down into a regular routine of daily drill and work or guard details. Drill was lightened as much as possible by interspersing various games. The weather turned cold with some snow, so we pepped up with it. It wasn't a bad life at all, especially as time went on entertainment groups and movies became available frequently. There was difficulty generally about the language. We were particularly amused by Pete Swall in our platoon. He wanted a woman to sell and cook a rabbit for him. She did not understand him when he yelled, "Rabbit!" at her loudly, over and over. Finally he squatted on his haunches, placed his thumbs against his temples, and proceeded to hop about the floor wagging his fingers in imitation of ears. The pantomime did secure the rabbit, however. Pete's sign in his billet was also on the lighter side, but not intentionally so. It read, "Hame, Sweet Hame."

On Christmas morning George and I found the mother and the two younger daughters waiting for us at the foot of the stairs. After the mutual exchange of "Merry Christmas," we were invited to step into the small living room. It was decorated as appropriately as their meager means permitted. On the table were several plates, each with a

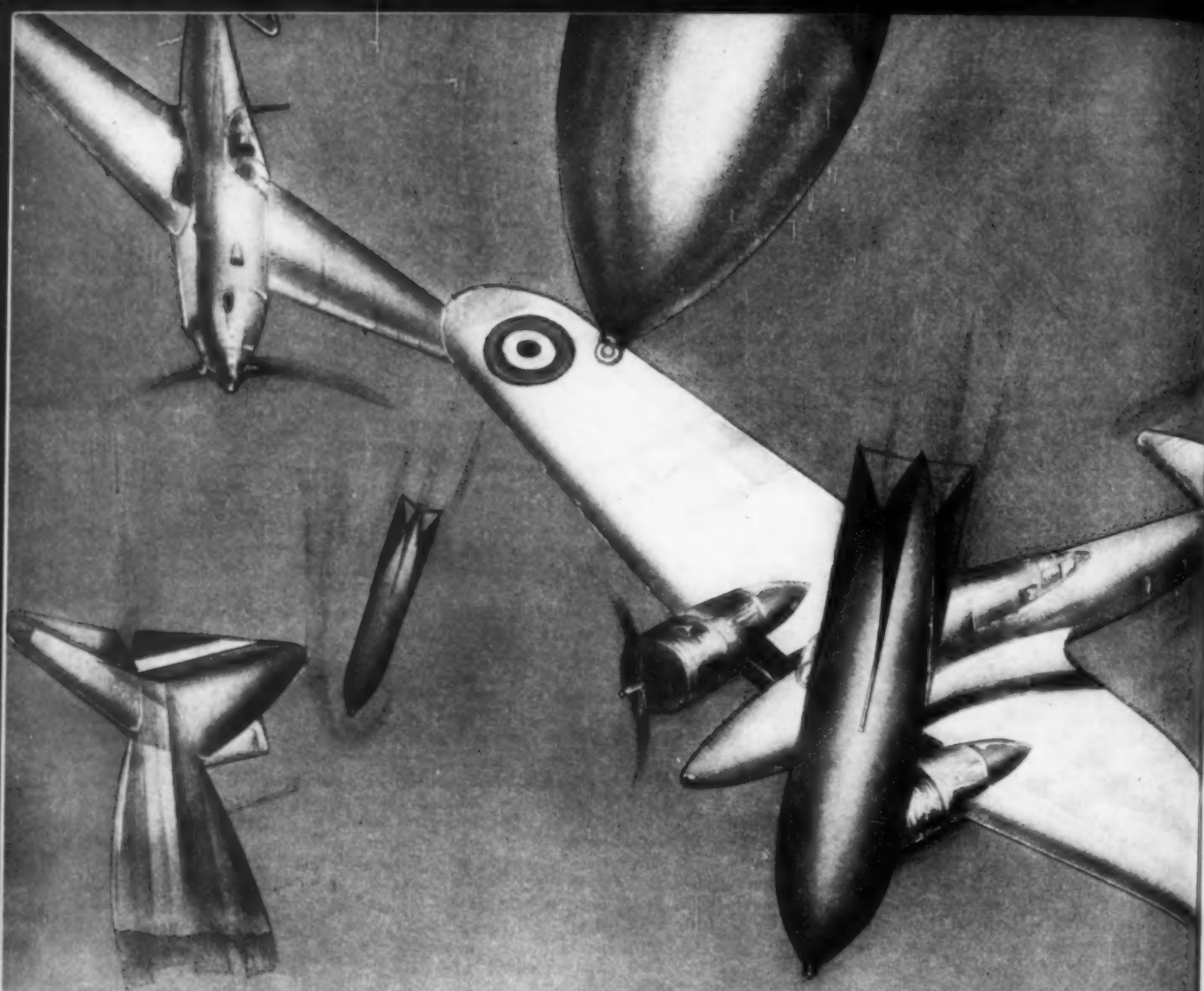
supply of German style cakes or cookies. Noticing that there were two more plates than there were members in the family, I asked whom they were for. "For you and Morgan!" came the prompt reply. It was very difficult to express our appreciation of their thoughtfulness. We realized that for them to have any cakes at all had meant careful hoarding of sugar and other scarce ingredients through the whole year. To have included us had necessitated even further self-denial and unselfishness. We went on to breakfast, and eventually returned with our pockets filled with all the cakes and candy we could buy or steal from our own mess-hall to add to our family's Christmas cheer.

Perhaps it was that night that the father started a custom which was to continue at short intervals through the winter. He invited George and me to join him after mess in drinking "heize wein" with him. Those were pleasant interludes, sitting there sipping the steaming, slightly sweetened wine. We had a lot of fun whenever my German failed me, which was often at first. Naturally, we talked about the war and found that our host had been wounded in the arm near Somme-Py during 1915. Subsequently he had been invalided home. What we talked about after exhausting the common ground of the Champagne I do not recall now. I could not help thinking about what a great difference a few weeks had made in our relations with this German. If we had come face to face with this same man on a French battlefield before the Armistice, he would have done his best to have plunged a bayonet or popped a bullet into either of us before we did the same to him. Yet, there we sat as his guests in his own living room on as good terms as with any friend at home.

During the latter part of January, after the weather moderated, and most of February, the daily routine was enlivened by occasional football games between the divisions in the Army of Occupation. The members of these teams included many names which had loomed large upon the pre-war football horizon at home. All-American Harry LeGore of Yale was one of our half-backs. The 97th Company's own Lt. Bill Moore of Princeton was quarter-back. Another man whom I did not know then, but who in recent years has become one of my good friends, was from Cornell. His name is Herbert Snyder, who played guard, and is still one of the largest, non-corpulent men I have ever known. Many other colleges and universities were represented on ours as well as on each of the other teams. Hence, it can be seen that the games did not suffer from lack of material. Individual college spirit was replaced with divisional esprit de corps. Since the latter spirit was probably deeper than that generated in schools, and every first-rate combat division possessed it to the nth degree, excitement at each game was most intense.

We had our own cheering sections, colors, and sometimes as many as six bands to keep interest at a high pitch. Perhaps it may be needless to say that after each game thousands of marks changed hands. Since the 2nd Division team defeated the 1st and 32nd Divisions' teams in succession for the championship of the Third Corps, money was plentiful for a while in our area. But as usually happens when gambling on sports, money suddenly became scarce around our towns, when our team finally was defeated by the 4th Division team for the Army of Occupation championship.

Another innovation that made life more enjoyable for George and me was the establishment of a sergeant's mess in the parish house of a Catholic Church. The mess sergeant delivered the proportionate share of our daily rations to the housekeeper, who cooked and served them. For small weekly sums any extras we desired were added to our fare. What a pleasure it was to be once more eating from dishes at a table with a cloth and napkins!



INVASION BY AIR

(Article Courtesy *The Aeroplane*)

S EVEN years ago General von Metzsch, Germany's prominent military writer, speaking before the Society for Military Science in 1933, said, "In a future war the resistance of an enemy entrenched in strong fortifications cannot be overcome by old methods. New ways have to be found to break his defense in the shortest possible time without too great sacrifices of men and material." The General submitted several suggestions on how this might best be achieved. Two were: The extensive use of dive-bombers co-operating with armored ground troops, and the employment of large bodies of parachutist formations and air-borne infantry. Both these weapons had been tested when the General made his speech. The Junkers K-47, forerunner of the Ju87 dive bomber, had completed comprehensive trials under the late Junkers Director, Herr Achterberg, whilst parachutists had taken part in field exercises of the Russian Army, which had been attended by many German experts. As far back as 1918 the formation

of parachute units as a kind of "super shock troops" was considered by the German High Command. The end of the war stopped the realization of this plan. Some of the officers who had played a leading part in this scheme were later sent to Russia, where they succeeded in convincing the Red High Command of the usefulness of these new tactics. The practical experience the German officers gathered in Russia was of great help when they formed German parachute units a few years later.

The first German Fallschirm-Jäger Regiment had its origin in the "Wecke Special Police Detachment." The present Lieutenant General Wecke, then (in 1933) a plain but not so simple police officer who had been an ardent Nazi for many years, was entrusted by Göring with forming a semi-military police unit. Four hundred officers and men, all reliable Nazis, were selected to "wipe out ruthlessly the enemies of the New Reich." In March and April, 1933, members of this police force made extensive raids on the

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workers' districts of Berlin after studying aerial photographs of the district taken by the police air squadron. During the raids on large tenement districts outside Berlin in the autumn of 1933 police officers found that by descending by parachute they could make surprise raids with better results than could be obtained by bodies of men brought to the locality by road. These small experiments proved the efficiency of the new arm. In the beginning of 1934 detachments of Wecke's parachutists took part in field exercises of the Army. In the middle of 1935 the formation of the first Fallschirm-Jäger Regiment (Parachute Fighter Regiment) was made public. The nucleus of volunteers was taken from the first battalion of the Wecke detachment now called "the General Göring Regiment." The first parachute training camp had been set up at Stendal, about 80 miles west of Berlin. Here instructions on a large scale began in January, 1936. In October of the same year a company of the Fallschirm-Jäger showed their skill at the Harvest Festival at the Buckeburg. Very soon Stendal became too small. The First Regiment was transferred to Brunswick. A second parachutist regiment was formed at Stendal. A second training camp was set up near the small Brandenburg town of Wittstock on the Dosse, about 72 miles northwest of Berlin, where at least two more regiments were formed. Information about the other training centers is scarce, except the one on the Golsheimerheide aerodrome near Dusseldorf, where shortly before the Norwegian campaign many parachutists were trained. Reports about the present strength of the German parachute fighter formation are contradictory. German papers, surveying the war in Holland, Belgium, and France, always speak of a Fallschirm-Jäger Division taking part in the operations, commanded by Göring's friend, General Student, who was severely wounded during the campaign. We believe that the German High Command might muster about 10,000 men, parachutists and ground personnel, should they order the invasion of Great Britain. The efficiency of the men is not uniform. In Norway, many German parachutists were captured with broken ankles or other injuries which shows that they were not properly trained. Most of those captured in Holland were uninjured. Most of them belonged to the First Parachute Fighter Regiment and had had a thorough training.

THE German training differs from that of foreign parachute formations, such as in Russia. While the Soviets still use a high tower for the first descents, the Luftwaffe has developed a different technique. The Germans argue that the conditions of a descent from a tower are so different from a "free descent" that a pupil has to be trained all over again when he has to jump from a flying airplane. Thus the Germans believe that everything a service parachutist has to observe during a descent, and especially when landing, can be taught more efficiently on the ground. Parachutists are usually volunteers, aged between 17 and 23. The examination of the applicants is stricter than that of every other unit of the armed forces. Applicants have to be very fit physically and must hold the Sport Badge. They must not be shorter than 5 ft. 4 in. or taller than 6 ft. 2 in. Their mental abilities are tested more strictly than those of pilot applicants. They have furthermore to prove that they are "good Nazis" by submitting letters of recommendation from their German Youth Folk, Hitler Youth, and Brown Shirt Officers. If the applicant is accepted he is first sent to a recruiting school, where he undergoes the regular military drill. Special instruction is given in topography, first on models, later in the open. These models, from 5 sq. yds. to 10 sq. yds. in size, are replicas of ordnance maps showing exactly what can be seen from the air. Rivers, canals, bridges, factories, houses, roads, trees, etc., are built according to scale. The fully

trained parachutist sent on a mission is therefore able to find his bearings at a moment's notice. Every parachutist has to be a proficient signaler and must be able to operate a portable wireless set with which even the smallest unit is equipped. Finally, parachutists have to be efficient sappers, as one of their main duties is the destruction of important targets, such as power stations and railways in the enemy's country. Special physical training as preparation for the parachute instruction itself is also given. After about 4 months of initial drill the recruit is transferred to a parachute school. The training course there is split up into four main groups—Jumping, Falling through the air, Landing, and Parachute construction, handling, and maintenance. Scaffolding of various heights representing the doors of aircraft are used to make the recruit familiar with the best technique of leaving an airplane. First he jumps by himself. Later groups of recruits, whose number corresponds with those transported under service conditions in one transport machine, jump in quick succession. At the camp's swimming pool he learns to dive head first from diving boards up to 30 feet. During later jumps the pupil carries a parachute harness which is suspended from the roof of a hall. While hanging on this gear he has to learn all the small tricks which make the fall through the air and the opening of the parachute so much simpler. He has to learn how to estimate and allow for drift. The most important part of the training is the landing. How to fall without suffering injuries is taught, first kneeling, later standing. To protect themselves should they be dragged along the ground, the parachutists have to learn "forward and backward rolls" and other "bone-saving" exercises. This part of the training is concluded with systematic "dragging exercises" whereby the pupils are dragged over the drill ground by the means of a slowly moving car. Every German parachutist, officer and man alike, has to look after his equipment himself. Thus he must understand thoroughly the construction and maintenance of parachutes and be able to detect any fault.

WHEN the instructors are satisfied, practice descents begin. Before the war, six jumps had to be made—one of them at night or during dusk—before the pupil qualified, according to the 1940 issue of the Luftwaffe's Yearbook. Yet German parachutists captured in Norway stated that they had made only two descents. After the descents the men are sent to one of the Regiments. As the pilot receives his final training in an operational squadron, the parachutist is next instructed in the many technical details of his arm. He has to make a number of formation descents, first, unarmed, later with all his equipment and under war conditions, when the members of each unit have to land as near to each other as possible.

The armament carried during a descent consists of an automatic pistol and several hand grenades. Rifles, light and heavy machine guns are dropped separately in containers and attached to freight parachutes. The first task of the parachutist after landing and freeing himself from his parachute is to collect his arms as quickly as possible and to attack the target given him in the shortest time possible. Another important subject of instruction is the armament and equipment of foreign armies which the parachutist may have to use if supplies of his army's own materiel are intercepted. A large percentage of German parachutists captured in Norway and Holland spoke the language of these countries fluently. Many young Germans living abroad had joined a Fallschirm-Jäger Regiment; others lacking this experience received instruction in foreign languages. All operations of parachutist formations are prepared very carefully. An instance was the attack on Rotterdam and its aerodrome. For weeks the topography of the town and its surroundings was taught by means of

official ordnance maps of the Netherlands, sketches, aerial photographs and large scale models. German Intelligence had worked so thoroughly that when a battalion of the First Fallschirm-Jager Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Schulz descended from Junkers Ju52/3m transports flying at 300 feet in the vicinity of the Waalhaven aerodrome they were familiar with the entire district and found machine gun nests and other fortifications where they had been told to look for them. Reports which say that the Fallschirm-Jager are dropped from transports by the pilot pulling a lever and opening the door of the fuselage are utter nonsense. The men line up and jump rapidly from the normal doors in the fuselage. Under the system of iron discipline enforced in this branch of the Luftwaffe, the parachutists learn to jump at intervals of not more than three seconds and in less than a minute the whole load of 14-17 men has left. If the airplane circles over the target area the men can land sufficiently close together to be able to assemble quickly. As most of the transports are Junkers Ju52/3m machines, the "bomb-door" method of releasing troops could not be used without completely altering the bottom structure of the fuselage.

In the campaign against Holland, Dutch fighter craft resistance was negligible, so that German long-range fighters and dive-bombers were able to successfully support the advancing parachutists, with the result that all resistance on the ground was broken much earlier than was expected. As soon as the aerodrome was in the hands of the parachutists, a number of Ju 52/3m troop transports landed and unloaded 800 fully equipped infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel von Kolitz, together with light

anti-aircraft guns for the defense of the airport. The Germans claim that these shot down the whole of the first British raiding force, consisting of 8 Blenheims. The commander of the parachute division arrived in the first transport and directed the further operations. More air-borne infantry landed, equipped with motoreycles and small anti-tank guns, and they immediately advanced forward towards the big river bridges. For three days these isolated German units, continuously supplied with ammunition and other materials from the air, succeeded in holding their positions until they were relieved by the advance guard of an Armored Division.

The occupation of the strongest fort of Liège, Eben Emael, was another example of how parachutists can be used for a pincer movement from the air. One battalion of a Fallschirm-Jager Regiment under the command of Major Koeh and Lieutenant Witzig landed behind the fort. This surprise operation intimidated the Belgian garrison so much that this stronghold surrendered at once to a numerically inferior force.

The parachute used by the Fallschirm-Jager is of the automatic type, differing from that used by the Luftwaffe crews in that it lacks the pilot-parachute. The pack of the parachute is connected to a static line ending in an eye. Before each man jumps he attaches the eye to a hook fixed to the frame of the door. As soon as the line is straightened it pulls the parachute out of the pack and is automatically disconnected from it. The advantage of using a static line parachute is that the attention of the bearer is not distracted from his tactical task by operating the mechanism on an ordinary parachute and the opening is done more quickly and more surely.

GENERAL HOLCOMB FIRES THE FIRST SHOT OVER NEW PARRIS ISLAND RANGE

At 1100, 26 February, 1941, the Major General Commandant formally opened the first fifty-target unit of Parris Island's new million dollar Rifle Range. Firing off-hand from the 200 yard line, General Holcomb called his shot "a 5 o'clock 4"; Sgt. E. M. Powell, NCO, in Charge of Pits, and Pvt. J. B. Wilson pulled the General's target and found it "a 5 o'clock 4"!

After firing, General Holcomb's target was cut from its frame, suitably mounted and framed and presented to the M.G.C. by Captain J. J. Tavern, USMC, representing Lt. Col. L. R. Lanes, USMC, Commanding Officer of the Recruit Depot.

Marine Gunner Claude Harris, who ran the first survey line for the new ranges in 1939, was O.I.C. of the firing at the opening of the range; PlSgt. Wm. Barton was NCO in charge of the line; GySgt. E. M. Martin, Field Sergeant Major, supervised the range activities.

The Major General Commandant inspected the range accompanied by Lt. Col. R. H. Jeshke, Chief of Staff, Marine Barracks, Parris Island; Col. Ralph J. Mitchell and Captain Austin R. Brunelli. The M.G.C. made a tour of the Rifle Range Area inspecting the three new ranges, the new four-barrack unit and other range activities; Captain J. J. Tavern, O.I.C. of the Rifle Range and of the New Construction, guided the inspection party. All officers attached to the Rifle Range were present.



Capt. J. J. Tavern stands by as General Holcomb dedicates the new Parris Island Range.



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WOODS FIGHTING

IN recent years the importance of woods fighting and night operations has increased. Little has been written on either subject, consequently their importance as compared to other training has not received the proper emphasis. It is the purpose of this article to outline the principles of woods fighting and stimulate thought on the subject among Marines.

All major wars have disclosed many difficulties. In making a study of the difficulties connected with woods fighting, we shall limit ourselves to the effect of woods on large scale operations as contrasted with their effect on patrolling in small wars.

WOODED AREAS

Each woods encountered in military operations presents in itself a distinct problem which must be considered in conjunction with the terrain. Some definitions must be given here, however, to develop a common understanding.

Woods classified as to extent are either "deep" or "shallow." A deep woods provides ample concealed maneuver room in depth for a large body of troops. A woods which would conceal the assault and reserve echelons of a regiment in attack or the main line of resistance and regimental reserve line in the defense would be a deep woods. A shallow woods would not meet these requirements.

A "dense woods" is one in which the growth interferes with vision to such an extent that fields of fire and maneuver are seriously limited. An "open" or "thin woods" is a wooded area in which distant observation is limited and maneuver is but slightly interfered with.

Woods may be composed of either deciduous or evergreen trees, or a combination, and this must be considered because seasonal changes produce a considerable variation in cover afforded by them.

The age and growth of a woods also has a bearing on its characteristics. High-crowned, full grown forests are usually open while seedling thickets are difficult for infantry to penetrate. A combination of these two or a second-growth forest gives intermediate varieties.

Routes of communication through woods influence the movement therein and also the maintenance of direction.

When impassable forests can only be traversed on certain roads, defiles of considerable significance are created. When mountainous terrain enters into combination with a woods, the influence of the terrain is predominant.

Artificial development of woods by man causes them to follow geometrical patterns. National policy may indicate the conditions to be expected. In France and generally in this country woods are allowed to seed at random, which results in a dense second growth. They have irregular edges and frequently taper off towards cleared or open areas with scattering trees of small size. In Germany the forests are cleared and cultivated like a field crop.

WOODS FIGHTING CHARACTERISTICS

Combat in woods presents characteristics common to that in towns or to night fighting. There is reduced effectiveness of fire and observation. The importance of close combat is increased. There is difficulty in the control of troops. Fighting is at close range and the outcome depends upon the initiative and independent action of subordinate leaders.

Woods fighting is similar to guerilla fighting. The possibility of surprise and ambush is great. Movements are concealed from ground and air observation. Troops can be shifted from one position to another without its being known to the enemy. It is most difficult to obtain information of hostile strength and positions. Loss of control is dangerous and exceptional efforts must be used to preserve both the integrity and cohesion of units. Signal communications are difficult.

Woods offer protection against mechanized attack and facilitate the construction of obstacles. On the other hand, they attract air bombardment and artillery fire and prolong the contaminating effect of chemicals.

A psychological factor is also involved. Generally there is present an atmosphere of confusion and uncertainty. The unconscious "fear of the forest" is increased by the noise of battle, the bursting of shells and falling trees. Added to this is obscurity as to what is taking place beyond the range of individual initiative. Numbers are of less importance than the conduct of the individual.

Woods favor delaying actions by small forces. They

keep an attacker in ignorance of what is confronting him, afford cover to screen a withdrawal, and permit breaking off action at short ranges. Pursuing detachments can be held up by weak but skillfully handled rear guards until the main body is well clear or has completed arrangements for counterattack.

Woods afford advantages and disadvantages for both concealment for his concentration and the approach. While advancing the attack and launching the assault, the difficulty of maneuver in woods places the attacker at a disadvantage.

The defender has cover and concealment for his organized positions, shelter for his reserve formations, and may utilize the woods as an obstacle. In most cases, he will have made a reconnaissance of the woods and will know its characteristics, roads and trails.

During the World War, tactical possibilities of wooded zones proved beneficial to both the attacker and defender. In July, 1918, the French on the front Villers-Cotterets concealed from the enemy eleven infantry divisions, two of cavalry, eleven tank battalions, and more than one hundred artillery batteries.

SUPPORTING ARMS

Artillery is virtually blind in woods and has difficulty in finding positions from which to fire. Close support of the defense is difficult and rolling barrages ahead of attacking infantry are out of the question. Large trees often cause premature bursts. Artillery support generally is in the form of concentration on sensitive points such as cross roads, clearings, borders, and salients. Continued bombardment of woods creates obstacles.

Woods are not immune to aerial attack but to offer negative protection against observation, attack, and bombardment aviation. The air service can, however, observe smoke, works in cleared areas, and poor camouflage. The edges of large woods, paths in them, or small woods in themselves form guideposts for aviation and are thus more likely of observation. Woods at night present dark masses easily recognized from the air and might constitute objectives.

Cavalry finds woods unfavorable because of difficulty of movement and ease of surprise. Horse cavalry cannot operate effectively in woods combat except when dismounted. Large bodies of mounted troops must be moved on roads and trails, facing the danger of ambush. Horse cavalry patrols, however, are useful for gaining initial contact or for conducting a reconnaissance of woods. Mechanized cavalry is generally severely handicapped. Its use depends entire-

upon the characteristics of a particular woods.

Atmospheric conditions in woods tend to increase the persistency of all types of gas and smoke. Small woods may be completely neutralized with the chemicals of either the attacker or defender. Occupied sectors of large woods which have been contaminated with persistent gas should be evacuated but the defender must keep them under close observation. On the other hand, the attacker should be alert to avoid barriers of persistent chemicals which deny areas that could not be included in the defensive position or which tend to canalize his attack in accordance with a preconceived plan. Smoke may be used to screen the advance of an attacker over open ground to the edge of the woods, neutralize an edge of woods, or to blind enemy observation.

In woods fighting, infantry is deprived of ground and air observation and is almost without the assistance of the artillery and other arms. Hence, woods might properly be classed as "infantry terrain," though obscurity even restricts the use of their weapons. Detachments will encounter each other at ranges hardly more than one hundred yards. Rapid fire and energetic attack with the bayonet will secure to the troops all the advantages resulting from surprise, consequently success.

For infantry, movement is difficult and march direction is hard to maintain. There are limited fields of fire and marksmanship is at a premium. Ultimate success depends upon the self-reliance of the individual soldier and small group leaders, their ability to maneuver, their individual valor, and their preparation for this special type of warfare.

INFANTRY WEAPONS

Anti-tank Guns

If woods permit tank operations, anti-tank guns should be sited to cover the most probable avenues of tank approach, otherwise the guns should be held to cover the intervals between woods. Improved observation is gained by siting guns to fire across clearings or down roads. Full advantage is taken in the defense of existing or artificial anti-

tank obstacles. In the attack, these weapons should particularly be made available at the time of debouchment from the woods, when hostile counterattacks might be expected.

Bayonet

French regulations went so far as to state that when an enemy is encountered in woods he will immediately be charged with the bayonet. The importance of the bayonet as the decisive weapon in the attack in woods is emphasized. This does not mean that rifle fire is ineffective, but that protracted fire should



Acme Photo

Not all woods are sufficient to hold up a tank attack. Anti-tank weapons should be held to cover a situation like this.



Protracted rifle fire can only be utilized where woods are thin

be avoided. Only in clearings or where the woods are thin can rifle fire be utilized to any extent, otherwise the decision is sought with the bayonet.

Grenades

The use of hand or rifle grenades in thick woods may inflict damage on friendly troops by striking trees or limbs and falling within the danger radius. They must be used with care. In open woods, well-trained troops may use grenades with good effect.

Machine Guns

Machine guns are as a general rule ineffective against heavy woods. Indirect fire is used only when sufficiently detailed information of enemy reserves is at hand and neither mortar nor artillery fire is available. In the defense, machine guns should be emplaced to cover the front and flanks of tactical localities. They should be sited to cover all existing roads and trails. Fields of fire are improved by clearing underbrush and trimming lower branches of trees. Care must be taken that these lanes are not well-defined so as to disclose the position to aerial observation.

Machine guns in attack, support the advance to the near edge of the woods by normal methods. Oblique fire along the edge of the woods is effective against hostile counter-attack. Guns in position outside of the woods may protect the flanks of attacking units within them. When the rifle units are accompanied by machine guns in the woods, the guns may be placed along phase lines to cover the reorganization and to meet counterattacks. In order to secure maximum benefits from machine guns, they have to be pushed up among the most advanced rifle groups where they can take advantage of clearings or fire through gaps between the riflemen. This will frequently necessitate the use of individual guns. Decentralization of control is the general rule. In any event, machine guns must follow closely the assaulting rifle units through the woods for the purpose of covering the debouchment.

Mortars

Mortars are the most effective infantry supporting weapons available in woods fighting. While their efficiency is reduced by lack of observation, their high angle of fire permits siting them in limited cleared areas while their plunging fire is affected but little by the trees that might be struck by the projectiles.

Tanks

Dense woods constitute a tank obstacle and thickets are difficult to maneuver in and may conceal traps. Clumps of large trees in wooded areas, which as a whole will not stop tank movement, are definite obstacles. The protection afforded by these areas will be exploited by an alert defender. In woods, tanks use the same form of tactics as in the clear except that distances are reduced. Held concealed, with routes reconnoitered and prepared, they provide power to the counterattack of a defender.

ATTACK OF WOODS

It has been said that a woods should never be attacked unless its possession is indispensable. Those on the offensive generally seek to pass by isolated areas while neutralizing their edges with either shell fire or smoke. (But

it should be noted that this statement does not mean to suggest that advantage is not taken of such things as wooded stream beds.) Isolated woods might be avoided, kept under observation, and neutralized with artillery fire or chemicals until completion of the movement that should make them fall. When the woods must be attacked, envelopment tactics are employed if practicable.

A large force in the attack ordinarily finds it more effective to launch several distinct attacks simultaneously rather than trust to a single main effort. The chief reason for this lies in the difficulty of intercommunication in the woods. These several coordinated attacks reduce the chances for the defender to properly employ his reserves.

If in woods an enemy should be encountered in march, it is well to take a combat formation rapidly and attack without hesitation. Against an enemy in position, one must act with caution and seek first to determine the location of hostile weapons and obstacles. Should the hostile force be found weak, attack without delay, in small columns, supported by accompanying weapons. On the contrary, if the hostile force is strong, it is good practice to await the support of tanks and artillery.

The near edge of the woods is carried like any position, then used as a line of departure to continue the advance. In sparse woods, formations resembling those on open ground prove suitable. In dense woods, small columns will be more effective. In any case, special measures are necessary to insure cohesion, intercommunication between columns, assault units. Flanks are vulnerable and require special attention to their protection. Silence is observed prior to the initiation of the fire fight because the sound of voices and other noise assists the enemy in locating the flanks and making an estimate of the strength of the attacker.

Thoroughness of reconnaissance, care in the transmittal of orders, provisions for maintaining control, and aggressive action are as necessary in woods as in night fighting. If information from ground and aerial reconnaissance is not complete, feints and reconnoitering action might be taken to uncover hostile dispositions.

Students have divided the attack of woods into three phases for academic purposes. These are: (1) the advance over open ground to the edge of the woods, (2) attack and advance through the woods, and (3) the debouchment.

During the advancement over open ground to the edge of the woods, the defender has an advantage in that he can see all of the movements of the advancing troops while his own position is concealed. This is overcome by sending

scouts to the front and flanks to reconnoiter (make reference to texts on scouting and patrolling for the detailed technique), making the advance of the attacker. Using artillery support in this phase, Balck says that shells are first thrown on the edge of the woods for a depth of 200 yards, then, at the moment of the charge, the fire is lifted to 400 yards and the infantry advanced to the edge of that fire, then the fire is again lifted 400 yards, and so on.

In attacking the near edge of the woods, it has been stated that it should be carried like any other position and used as a line of departure. If the woods are small, it is often possible to push through them rapidly. On the other hand, if the woods are large, such a procedure is dangerous. Experience in the World War proved that in moving through large woods it was found good practice to push into the woods some 50 yards, then halt and establish order.

Unless the attacking troops halt near the edge and reorganize, there is a needless inequality in the advance of the line, a loss of direction, and resulting confusion. During this halt, patrols are advanced to maintain contact with the enemy. Other patrols are stationed on the flanks and provision is made for the maintenance of contact with the troops in the rear. This period of reorganization should be brief, however, because the edge of the woods is a distinct terrain feature upon which enemy artillery can register.

After the attacking troops have carried the edge of the woods and reorganized, they continue a vigorous advance. While regaining contact, maintenance of direction is difficult because of the tendency to be guided by roads, trails, ridges, and valleys. Hence, the advance must be organized to maintain cohesion among the attacking units. Movements are made by a series of bounds, halting as briefly as possible on phase lines previously determined. Halts must be avoided in areas subject to artillery fire such as crossroads, openings, and exposed areas. Direction is maintained by use of the compass.

The provision for short halts on phase lines to restore order, fix direction, and regain control is difficult. Well marked terrain features selected as phase lines are liable to draw artillery fire. Some compromise must be made. At times it may be necessary to follow a time schedule, which in itself lends to the complexity of the movement. The only concrete statement that can be made here is that the selection of phase lines will depend entirely upon the particular woods, the nature of the terrain, and the situation encountered.

Often there is tendency to place too much emphasis on the necessity for frequent halts. In some situations it is desirable to get some leading elements through the woods and established on the farther edge as rapidly as practicable. No rules can be given. If contact and control are over-emphasized, an enormous amount of time will be consumed. Troops become impatient and tired from apparently needless delays. The day may end in a relatively short advance.

Formations to be adopted in passing through the woods are important. Requirements are that they: (1) keep fire support decentralized, (2) prevent ambush, (3) keep the reserve well in hand, (4) permit vigorous advance with fixed bayonets, and (5) facilitate rapid deployment in any direction, and (6) provide for the employment of assault fire.

The formation adopted depends on the density of the woods, closer formations are necessary as the woods becomes

more dense. Skirmish lines are not easy to control, because they permit men to slip from view and cause the line to break up into uncontrollable group incapable of concerted action. Columns, on the other hand, increase the difficulty of deployment and retard the development of fire power. Small columns, preceded by patrols, will often be the required initial disposition. It should be remembered that woods fighting develops rapidly and that only the arms in the firing line can be put into action in sufficient time.

While rigid maintenance of formations cannot be expected, a leader must not accept disorganization and loss of control as a factor he can do nothing about. Forewarned of the difficulties, he must take every precaution to preserve cohesion and liaison.

When scouts discover a hostile combat group, the leading elements rapidly form skirmish line facing it and attack without hesitation. Units in rear are used to envelop hostile defensive positions and meet enemy counterattacks. If a unit is held up, those close in rear move to the flanks and continue to move forward. Precautions are taken to increase reconnaissance toward those flanks. Small units thus become more or less independent in their fighting and decentralization of control is in order. Troops advancing near the edge of the woods provide combat patrols for maintaining connection with those advancing outside on the flank.

The direction of the enemy's retreat usually determines the direction of advance of the assault units. This is counteracted by employing the reserve as a new assault wave facing in the proper direction. Woods passed through must be carefully mopped up, this duty is also given to reserve units.

The debouchment is a critical time in the attack because the enemy can be prepared to cover the far edge of the woods with fire. Units should be quickly reorganized, supporting weapons brought up, and terrain to the front reconnoitered by patrols. It should be born in mind that the actual edge of the woods is again an excellent point of registration for hostile artillery and aircraft. Enemy mechanized units may be prepared for a counterattack at this time. The attacking force should move out of the woods by rushes, taking advantage of surprise and utilizing all cover.

DEFENSE IN WOODS

The greatest disadvantage for the defenders in woods



Supporting fire of mortars and artillery are greatly restricted in defence of woods

combat is the restricted observation and limited fields of fire. These features interfere with the development of a systematic coordination of protective fires upon which the power of the defense is largely predicted. Supporting fires of mortars and artillery are also restricted. Considerable work is required to clear the underbrush for the construction of defensive works and to provide a field of fire.

While the woods thus handicap the defenders, they also afford some advantages. Enemy ground observation and fire is restricted, proper camouflage measures prevent aerial observation, and the woods may offer an obstacle to tank movement. As the attacking force advances, it loses cohesion. Woods provide a shelter for the defender's reserve formations.

In woods, the defender can maintain his position against superior forces more readily than in the open. He can select concealed positions that permit surprise fire. He can break off engagements at relatively short ranges and move to new positions while the attacker is still searching for him. Although movement is slow, the defender operates from predetermined positions and moves over known routes.

The attacker cannot see the accidents of the terrain because of limited visibility. He must take care that obstacles do not direct his movement into traps. Restricted fields of fire prevent his subduing more ground than he actually occupies. While resistance in the open might be blotted out by fire, it can only be reduced in woods fighting by actual occupation of the ground through hand-to-hand combat.

The development of woods for defense may be treated under two headings, obstacles and fields of fire.

Obstacles should be developed for protection against both the movement of foot troops and tanks. The most usual form of obstacle is the abatis, constructed by felling trees in the direction of the enemy. The obstacle should be continuous and barbed wire interlaced in the branches. Young trees can be bent and interlaced with wire to form a live abatis, which is more difficult to perceive from the air. In any case, the obstacle should be covered by the fire of automatic weapons.

Though dense woods operate to limit the direction, range and effectiveness of the defender's fire, proper development will make the weapons highly effective. Fields of fire in woods are obtained by cutting lanes through the woods which can be enfiladed by automatic weapons, first consideration being given to the machine guns. Lanes should be cut so as to flank the organized defensive areas and some type of obstruction should be placed on the near side of the lane to hold under fire any of the enemy seeking to cross it. So far as possible, only the lower branches of the trees are trimmed off in clearing fire lanes and only such trees as directly interfere with the fire are felled and cleared away. Fire lanes should be not less than six nor more than twenty feet wide. Careful planning will prevent their observation from the air and also make them hard to recognize on the ground. Coordination of obstacles with the fire lanes, may tend to herd the enemy into a fire-swept area from which exit is difficult.

Many considerations will enter into determining the best location of the defensive position. The defense may be made in four general ways: (1) in front of the woods, (2) at the forward edge, (3) within, and (4) in rear of the woods. While the nature of the terrain and orders issued to a subordinate will normally determine this position, the consideration of each case will stimulate thought on the subject.

Defense in front of the woods means that the forward part of the battle position is in front while the support or reserve lines lie within the woods. This choice of position is generally caused by the location of a fold of ground immediately in front of the woods which denies a field of fire to a defender from a position near the forward edge.

A defense in front of a woods has the advantages of close support by infantry and artillery weapons, facilitation of counterattacks, concealment of reserves and supplies, and escaping hostile artillery fire directed against the edge of the woods if the main line of resistance is more than 200 yards to the front. Also, it usually requires two separate enemy attacks to overrun the battle position. Disadvantages of this form of defense are that the main line of resistance and that part of the remainder of the battle position in front of the woods have no natural cover and that there is no natural obstacle in front of the main line of resistance against hostile tank attack.

With a defense at the forward edge, the main line of resistance is coincident with the edge of the woods. This set-up generally places the entire position within the woods. Usually this is the least desirable location because heavy concentrations of enemy fire can easily be registered on this locality. However, when the edge of the woods runs along a steep reverse slope, hostile artillery cannot observe its fire and here the edge of the woods should be organized for defense.

Advantages of defense at the forward edge of the woods are good observation and fields of fire in front of the battle position; reentrants and salients in the edge assist in the organization of fire; obstacles against tanks may be developed at the forward edge; close defensive barrages may be placed on the open terrain in front; cover and concealment for supply and reserves. Opposed to these are the disadvantages of a well defined target for enemy infantry and artillery fires; the failure to take full advantage of the woods as an obstacle; and that it is difficult to launch a counterattack through the woods to regain a lost position.

The defense within the woods contemplates placing the entire battle position well within. This leaves the attacker in uncertainty. After gaining the edge of the woods, he discovers to his expense strong points deeper inside. If he wishes to use his artillery on them, he will be forced to withdraw his infantry to a position of safety.

Advantages of this defense are that it is difficult for the enemy to determine the location of the organized areas; full advantage is taken in using the woods as an obstacle to tank and foot troops; close fire support for the hostile attack is difficult; and cover and concealment for the defender's supply and reserves is retained. The disadvantages to the defender are that the cover of the woods favors massing of troops by the attacker and surprise action; it is hard to deliver coordinated counterattacks; and the limitation of observation and fields of fire requires the defender to use more men and fire arms than would be required in the open.

Defense in rear of woods presumes the battle position to be wholly in rear but sufficiently close to the edge to permit effective rifle fire being delivered against it. The organization of this position is no different than on average terrain but the main line of resistance should be not closer than 200 yards from the edge of the woods to permit the delivery of infantry and artillery supporting fires on the edge nor more than 600 yards distant so that effective rifle fire may be used on the edge.

The advantages of this defense are that the edge of the woods is under observation and the fire of all weapons; artificial obstacles may be developed at the edge; the open

space between the main line of resistance and the edge of woods may be swept by the flanking fires of the organized position. The disadvantages are that the attacker has cover and concealment while the defender does not; the edge of the woods provides a good line of departure for the attacker and it gives him locations for observing his supporting fires.

Combat groups in woods must be organized to repulse an attack from any direction. No interval between groups should be so great that it cannot be completely covered by the fire of adjacent groups. A location in rear should be capable of firing into the organized area next in front. This organization serves to make the defense well-knit but, as mentioned before, requires more men than does a strong defense in the open.

Regardless of whether the defender locates his position within the woods or in the rear of it, provision should be made for observation from the forward edge of the woods. This edge should be occupied by security detachments with the mission of observing the enemy and delaying his approach. After making every effort to prevent hostile echelons reaching the woods in formation and under control, these detachments contest any continued advance with a view to breaking up hostile formations and causing the attacker to lose direction, cohesion, and control.

Those who would gain a thorough knowledge of any subject must not restrict their reading to any single author, but should consult as many authorities as may be available.

After absorbing this written information, the military student must then devote a period of time to thinking on the subject and to placing his knowledge into practice during maneuvers in the field. Finally, in actual combat he will gain the experience necessary to make him an authority.

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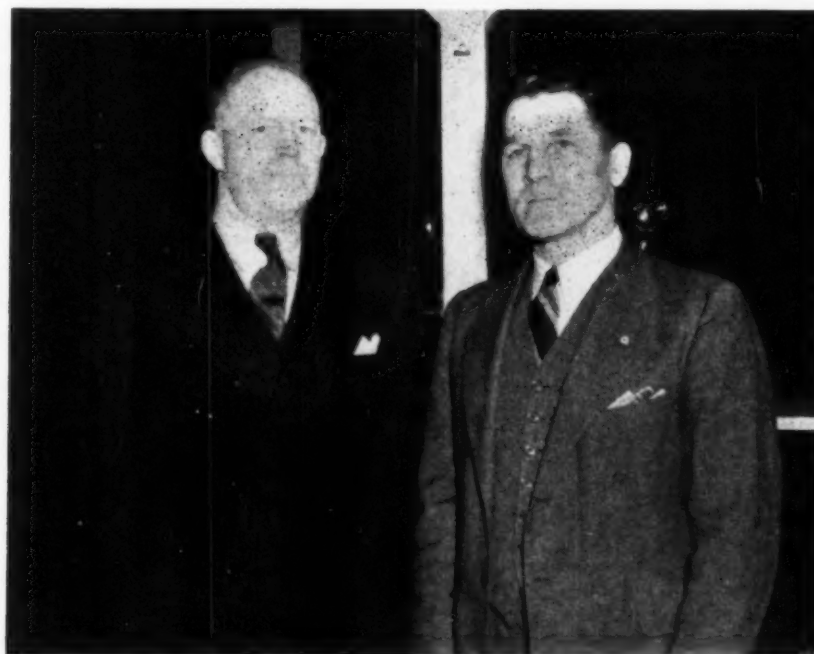
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Lt. Col. Edson and Chief Mar. Gunner Lloyd, USMC officials at the Radio Match between shooters representing Washington, D. C., and Cleveland, Ohio, at the Rifle Association Range, Washington.

AEROLOGY

By

S. M. WOLCZACK

(4th place winner in Leatherneck Contest)

A SCIENCE of the weather has been slow in development. The weather has always had a profound influence on the prosperity and development of forms of life, and it is probable that the slow progress of the science in early days was due to lack of instruments with which to measure meteorological elements and to the difficulties of organizing widespread observation stations. Man has always been an interested observer of the weather. In former days, he thought that storms and winds were due to the wrath of the gods. Thousands of years ago such men as sailors and shepherds, who were much in the open and whose occupations were hazarded by bad storms, learned by long observation that certain appearances of the sky were followed frequently by foul weather. Weather lore regarding a "ring around the sun" was recorded as early as 4000 B. C. In the days of sailing vessels, a fair wind carried a mariner on a speedy voyage to the port of his destination, while an adverse wind or a severe storm delayed his ship for weeks or months and frequently caused shipwreck and loss of life.

Because of their interest in warnings of bad weather and of their opportunities for observation, it is not surprising that the names of mariners are prominent among those who are responsible for the development of meteorology, especially when the science was in its infancy. Although the Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote a treatise on meteorology as early as 350 B. C., his ideas were largely incorrect. Little progress was made until after the invention of instruments such as the thermometer and the barometer, about 1600, by Galileo and Torricelli, and the real beginning of modern meteorology did not come until two centuries later, when around 1850 extensive observations over large areas were begun, and the study of synchronous maps got its start.

It was around this time, 1800 to 1900 A. D., that the meteorological work of seamen came into prominence. The practice of recording regular weather observations in the logs of vessels was developed, and after an accumulation of years, these records were worked up by organized offices ashore. Weather charts were drawn representing the conditions at any certain hour over a large area of the ocean. Later, the invention of the telegraph permitted the immediate collection of reports so that a map could be drawn on the same day that observations were taken.

Before a satisfactory anemometer (to measure wind velocities) had been developed, it was necessary to estimate the wind from its effect on sails, trees, etc. A standard scale of wind force for this purpose was developed by Admiral Beaufort of the British Navy about 1805. Beaufort's scale is still in use.

The attempts to deduce general laws from vessel observations moved ahead rapidly around 1850. While Redfield in America and Reid in England were studying storms in the Atlantic near the United States coast, another Britisher

named Piddington studied storms of the Indian Ocean, and collected his findings in a "Sailor's Handbook for the Laws of Storms." During this time, other meteorologists who were not sailors were busy extending observations and organizing weather services ashore.

Another British Admiral named Fitz Roy organized synchronous observations in England and in 1861 he successfully forecasted a storm by means of a synoptic weather map. A few years earlier, in 1854, a severe storm in the Black Sea during the Crimean Campaign caused great loss to the allied navies. This storm gave a French meteorologist, named Le Verrier, the argument he needed to get approval for the organization of a weather service similar to that being developed in England by Fitz Roy about the same time, whence weather reports and warnings to shipping were begun at important French ports.

About 1860, a Dutch meteorologist named Buys Ballot, after long study of vessel weather reports, formulated the law regarding the relation of wind direction and the position of the low area. This law is known as Buys Ballot's Law.

One of the first men to begin an extensive and well organized study of the observations accumulated from ships' logs was Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. Navy. During much of this time, the Depot of Charts and Instruments (now Hydrographic Office) of the Navy Department, under the superintendency of Lieut. Maury (1844 to 1861), made much progress in working up marine meteorological observations and publishing pilot charts and sailing directions, thereby showing average weather conditions and best sailing routes. Maury advocated the establishment of a system of meteorological reports over the land, pointing out the possibilities in the use of the telegraph to develop weather forecasting. He estimated that the use of his Wind Charts resulted in a saving of millions of dollars to marine shipping yearly, and he pointed out the value of extending this saving to occupations on land. In 1866, the Hydrographic Office was established to take over the oceanographic work previously done by the Depot of Charts and Instruments.

The work of the Hydrographic Office in marine meteorology continued until 1904, when these operations were withdrawn from the Navy Department by an act of Congress and established in the Weather Bureau. Since that time, radio has been developed to a high state of efficiency, which made it possible to transmit by radio weather reports from vessels at sea and to broadcast forecasts for marine shipping. Since 1904, the Hydrographic Office has continued to print and issue Pilot Charts and Sailing Directions as before, but the reception of weather reports and the preparation of data has been under the supervision of the Weather Bureau.

While the Hydrographic Office after 1844 was carrying on the investigation of marine meteorology and preparing

charts which showed the average weather conditions, a system of land weather reports by telegraph was in the developing stage. In 1870, the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army undertook this task and began making regular forecasts. The work developed rapidly under the Signal Corps until 1891, at which time the Weather Bureau was established and took over the meteorological work of the Signal Corps. As stated previously, the Weather Bureau took over the marine meteorological work of the Hydrographic Office in 1904 and between this time and 1917, the Navy Department did little in meteorological research because of lack of authority.

When World War I was declared in 1917, the aviation forces of the Army and Navy found that the Weather Bureau was unable to supply their military and naval meteorological units with sufficient information. The Signal Corps "borrowed" a few officials from the Weather Bureau personnel and commissioned them as officers. Only a few who served during this war remained in service and now form the officer nucleus of the meteorological section of the Signal Corps.

To provide a meteorological service for Naval Aviation, Dr. Alexander McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, Harvard University, was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy and was put in charge of an aerological section. Several men were enrolled from the Weather Bureau personnel, most of whom remained enlisted men. An aerological training school for enlisted men was established at Pelham Bay Park, New York, and a school for officers was located at Blue Hill, Massachusetts. During the War, about fifty officers were trained at Blue Hill and, upon graduation, they were distributed among the U. S. Naval Air Stations in France, England, Ireland, Italy, and Canada. After a few months, the Pelham Bay Park School for enlisted men was discontinued, and the officer in charge was then transferred to Pensacola, Florida, as aerological officer at the aviation training school there.

During the War, the aerological service was very much handicapped due to lack of experienced personnel and inability to obtain sufficient aerological equipment. Effort was made to supply the aerological offices of Naval Air Stations in Europe and Canada with the best equipment available. The policy was to station two aerological officers and six enlisted men at each unit. In spite of the handicaps, much valuable service was given by these units. With the exception of Pensacola, Air Stations in the United States were not equipped with aerological offices until after the war. There is no doubt that if

the aviation forces had been adequately prepared with modern aerological equipment and experienced aerological personnel at the beginning of the war, many aircraft accidents could have been avoided and the effectiveness of aircraft operations greatly increased.

After the War, most of the officer and enlisted aerological personnel were discharged. By 1919, however, most of the Naval Air Stations in the United States were equipped with aerological installations, and the aerological organization of Naval Aviation was gradually extended. In order to provide enlisted men to replace those who were discharged, an aerological training school was established at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., in 1919 and 1920. The school remained in operation and gave a course which lasted four months. Two classes were held comprising from six to twelve students in each class. This school remained in existence until it was ordered by the Bureau of Navigation to be moved to the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., in July, 1924.*

When officer aerological personnel were given their discharges after the war and when it became necessary to replace them, small classes of officers were selected from qualified naval aviators and given a special four month training course at Pensacola, followed by two or three month post graduate work at the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. Only a few of the officers so trained have continued in aerological duties.

Gradual improvement has been made since the war in aerological equipment, organization, and routine. Allowances of aerological work depends much upon long contin-

ued observations, records, and upon accurate instruments and experienced personnel. It was evident that a further development of aerological instruments especially suited for Naval Aviation needs at sea, the improvement of routine observations, the reduction of data for research purposes, and the gradual growth of experienced aerographer and warrant aerological personnel greatly increased the utility of the aerological service not only in Naval Aviation, but in battleship gun fire and other general Naval activities.

It has been mentioned that the first government Weather service of the United States was established by Congress in 1870, and placed under the Signal Service of the U. S. Army. At that time there was no Department of Agriculture. The first U. S. Weather Service was



Photo courtesy the author

Lightning plays around the aerologist's shack at Quantico

*Incidentally, the Aerographers' Schools, both Primary and Advance, were transferred to Lakehurst, N. J., where they have been in operation since 1927. Lakehurst is so situated that Aerology experts have opined this site to be the most suitable for the study of the variety of weather conditions in this country.

placed under the Signal Service of the Army largely because that organization was best fitted to handle the extensive telegraphic communications which the weather service required. As the service expanded and came more into use by agricultural and commercial interests, demands rose for its incorporation into a civilian department, and eventually it was transferred from the Signal Corps of the Army to the Department of Agriculture, where it became the Weather Bureau.

Most of this work was in the field of climatology, which dealt with averages computed from a large number of individual ship observations. The averages were presented in the form of maps or tables, upon which the daily weather maps and daily forecasts depended. In 1904, Congress decided that marine meteorological work should be performed by the Weather Bureau, and the transfer of this work from the Navy Hydrographic Office to the Weather Bureau was made accordingly.

The act of Congress establishing the Weather Bureau states that "The Chief of the Weather Bureau, under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have charge of forecasting the weather; the issue of storm warnings; the display of weather and field signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation; . . . and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States or are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties."

It should be noted that it is the duty of the Weather Bureau to collect weather data, prepare advices and warnings and publish them for the use of the general public, i.e., for agricultural interests, for commerce, for navigation, etc., and that in order to avoid duplication, no other government bureau is authorized to prepare and publish meteorological advices for the general public. The meteorological units of the Army and Navy are therefore not allowed to prepare forecasts for civilian purposes. They are authorized only to prepare the special weather information required for efficient military and naval operations and such weather advices as are prepared by meteorological personnel of the Army and Navy are limited in use for official military and naval purposes. It must not be understood that these advices are made in competition with the forecasts of the Weather Bureau. They are not distributed outside the military and naval services, and do not replace the Weather Bureau forecasts. The function of the Services is to supplement the Weather Bureau forecasts by giving the special information which is required by the Army and Navy and to provide with advices in localities and regions where Weather Bureau forecasts are not available.

One of the essentials in forecasting from weather maps is the receipt of reports from a large number of stations. In general, if more reports are received, the forecast may be expected to be more accurate. For this reason reports are exchanged among the offices of various meteorological services as much as possible.

In view of the fact that the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is charged by Congress with the conduct of all governmental meteorological work for the general civilian interests of the country, the question sometimes arises as to why does the Army and Navy have meteorological organizations. There are four important reasons why these are necessary.

1. The naval and military services, especially the aviation branches, require much special weather information which would not interest the general public. Some of this information, such as local wind data, etc., cannot be supplied except by an observatory situated on

the Air Station. Furthermore, the Weather Bureau forecasts are made to cover general localities such as States or parts of States, for it is impossible to prepare individual forecasts each day for every town and city in the country. The forecasts are highly accurate for the general regions which they cover, though they may be incorrect for any one city or town in that region on a given day.

2. There are many instances, especially in the Navy, where weather advices are required at such times when they cannot be obtained from the Weather Bureau. For example, naval vessels when they operate in waters out of reach of Weather Bureau forecasts, and at times, when meteorological information is required at Air Stations during the night or on holidays when said information cannot be obtained from the Weather Bureau because its offices are closed. Naval aerological personnel are available for duty at all hours of the day and night.

3. The naval aerological offices are required to approach the forecasting problem from a different angle. Aerographers use the synoptic chart for forecasting whenever it is available, but there are times when complete signals are not available, especially for vessels at sea, and in time of war, it is impossible to transmit complete synoptic reports because such reports congest radio traffic and might betray the ship's position to the enemy. Consequently, naval aerographers must learn to forecast with fewer synoptic reports, and must become experienced in the art of forecasting from local observations. This point is a very important reason why the U. S. Navy maintains a highly trained though comparatively small aerographer personnel.

4. A naval and military establishment must be able to function by itself and must be prepared at all times.

THE TECHNIQUE OF AN AEROGRAPHER

One of the first things that an aerographer should remember is that he does not work in a blacksmith shop. Strong arm methods have no place in the operation and care of aerological instruments. A number of instruments contain expensive clock movements which turn the recording drums which must be treated by an aerographer with as much care as a jeweler treats his watches and clocks. Other aerological instruments, such as the anemometer, the hydrograph, and a few others, have contact points which are easily put out of order by strong arm manipulation. Still others, such as the theodolite, have costly lenses, mirrors, and verniers, which are almost impossible to replace satisfactorily once they are roughly handled by a "blacksmith" who believes himself to be an aerographer.

Not only the loss in dollars and cents must be taken into consideration when delicate instruments are damaged by incompetent personnel, but also the fact that their indifference makes aerological data of doubtful accuracy whereby such results become unreliable. A great deal of confidence is obtained not from oral instruction but from careful observation and practice.

AXIOMS

One of the first axioms that an aerographer learns is that in manipulating a delicate instrument, force must not be exerted on any part which resists movement. When a certain part appears to be jammed, the safest thing to do is to lay it aside for repairs, or if necessary, to disassemble the instrument at once. There is no excuse for the damage of an instrument by the exertion of force.

A second axiom is that aerological instruments must be frequently checked for accuracy by calibration or other

means, so that the data collected may be guarded against inaccuracies.

The third axiom is that aerological instruments must be in operation continuously so that records might not be interrupted. All aerological data depends upon the continuity of records.

An aerographer reads an aneroid barometer many times a day. Do you realize that the reading of an aneroid usually varies with a change in the position in which it is suspended, that the error in its reading sometimes changes abruptly, and that there is usually a lag in the movement of the pointer? For these reasons an aneroid barometer must be constantly compared with a standard mercurial barometer to guard against errors, and should be suspended in the same position in which it will be regularly read.

RECORDS OR "FOUNDATION" OF A FORECASTER

To many persons, history is a dry subject. Some not only think it lacks interest, but believe that time spent in the study of history has been wasted. They ask, "What is the value of knowing the laws and customs of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, of studying the conquests of Caesar's armies, or of investigating the causes underlying the Gothic invasion of the Roman Empire?" Possibly a good answer to such questions is—All judgment of what will occur in the future is based upon that which has occurred in the past. The study of the events attending the rise of ancient empires and the causes resulting in their decline are the best evidence we have for solving present national problems such as the control of immigration, the size of the Army and Navy necessary for national security, the value of protective tariffs, and so on. We also depend upon experience, that is, upon "history," in planning our everyday affairs. Inasmuch as the chief business of an aerographer is to forecast weather conditions, this statement is of paramount importance to him, and he must have the utmost possible familiarity with past weather conditions. All forecasts are based upon our recollection of past weather. Suppose you saw a towering cloud on the horizon with a dark threatening base, and later you heard distant thunder. You made a rough forecast by saying "we shall have a heavy shower." Why? Because in the past when you have seen such a cloud and heard thunder, a heavy shower has followed. Although all forecasts are based upon past observations and their subsequent events, there are two ways in which observations are available for forecasting purposes. One method is by memory of past observations. This was the method used by mariners in early times. It was slow and uncertain, for there is a variety of weather conditions, and some which bring severe storms occur only once in many years, so that it would be impossible to remember all the circumstances. The other method is by making a written record of conditions so that they may be easily referred to for study when such circumstances occur anew. By this method, almost every variety of weather conditions has been recorded after several years, and these records afforded more information for forecasting purposes than any man could hope to carry in his memory. Records are the FOUNDATION upon which a forecaster makes his prediction.

In order to be useful, records must be both accurate and complete. Inaccurate or incomplete records not only place a barrier in the way of forecasters, but also may actually mislead them. Inaccurate records are worse than none at all. Records of some conditions, such as forms of clouds, visibility, etc., must be made by direct personal observation. Others may be obtained accurately by autographic instruments, such as the barograph and thermograph. In all

cases, accuracy and continuity should be the first consideration of the observer.

The proper methods in taking observations of clouds, visibility, etc., the working up of instrument record traces, and the reduction and entry of data in aerological forms, are explained in detail in official instructions which are issued by the Bureau of Aeronautics. It is important that the same methods be used by all observatories in making and working up observations so that records will be comparable with each other. They must be scrupulously followed by observers.

The value of autographic instruments lies in the fact that they keep a continuous record, and that the automatic recording of the instrument eliminates the personal errors which frequently arise in visual observations. It must not be supposed, however, that recording instruments are not subject to error. The traces of these instruments must be constantly compared with the readings of more accurate instruments such as the mercurial barometer, the meteorological thermometer, and the whirling psychrometer, which are known as "standard" instruments. The corrections which are obtained by these comparisons must be introduced in all data transcribed from the instrument traces before the data can be accepted as correct. All data taken from record traces for entry in aerological blank forms must contain these corrections.

Every observer must be impressed with the importance of presenting only plain facts in both the regular hourly observational data and also in record sheets from automatic instruments and tabular data compiled therefrom. Any of these records may be required for important purposes, such as for introduction as evidence in courts of justice. The records of weather bureau stations are frequently required by the civil courts, and occasionally the records of a naval aerological office are introduced as evidence in boards of investigation, or courts martial. By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such records are admissible as evidence. Cases are on record in which suits were settled, convictions made, and accusations dismissed almost entirely on the basis of weather data furnished from the records of meteorological observatories. The object of paramount importance, therefore, is to secure the highest attainable degree of accuracy, and no effort is spared to eliminate the effects of occasional imperfections in automatic records and the usual mistakes of calculation.

Any action on the part of aerographers to conceal the true circumstances, such as attempting to fill in missing records in a manner to make them appear as automatic and original, is liable to defeat the aim of scientific observation, and it is therefore imperative that every modification of the automatic records shall be accompanied by a marginal note plainly stating the facts in the case. The aerographers must be on the alert to prevent the occurrence of errors or imperfections and by special observations, secure such data as might aid in supplying parts of records that are unavoidably missing. Deliberate falsification in entries is a serious offense and is punishable by severe penalties.

The reduction of instrument record sheets, and the compilation of meteorological data may become a monotonous job to a man who performs the work as an automaton, or it may be like reading an interesting narrative to the aerographer who understands his profession. The story of the weather is concealed in the record traces and the observational data. It is always a new story, for it continually leads into new episodes, new combinations, and unexpected developments. Perhaps, for instance, the anemogram shows that the wind shifted suddenly from northwest to southwest, where it held steadily for five minutes, then returned to northwest. What is the reason? The weather

map does not show it. But the sunshine record showed that at the time of the shift a cloud passed over, and the log showed that the clouds were developing into cumulonimbus. The story reads, therefore, that the cloud had developed a circulation which overcame the prevailing winds and caused a southwest wind for a few minutes, and you know that with other circumstances favorable, such a cumulous cloud should develop into a good thunderstorm a few miles further on. Again, perhaps the thermograph trace shows an abrupt fall of fifteen or twenty degrees. This is phenomenal. You look at the hydrograph trace and find that it also falls abruptly. You turn to the wind trace and find a strong gust recorded with a sudden shift in direction

from the southwest to the northwest. You suspect that these things mark the occurrence of a line squall. Upon looking into the log entries, you find that a heavy thunderstorm occurred, with strong winds. From these facts you know that these points in the record sheets mark the passage of a warm moist air current from the south which was moving northward into a low pressure area, and the arrival of a cold, dry "polar" current of air which curved around the rear of the "low" and under-cut the warm current, causing the line of squalls at the boundary of the two. The story is there with almost endless variations, more endless in fact than the stories in the latest magazine, and a good aerographer can read it with interest.

THE LEATHERNECK

is happy to announce

THE PUBLICATION, UNDER SEPARATE
BINDING, OF THE COMPLETE

MARINE CORPS HYMN

currently running on the back cover of

THE LEATHERNECK

There will be a limited number of these beautifully bound and illustrated plates available to our readers. The price is nominal, 25 cents per book, and first orders will be given preference.

The Candidates' Class

By
PATRICK LAUGHLIN

UTILIZING the lessons in officer-training learned during the last world conflict, an expanding Marine Corps is currently seeking the answer to its need for junior officers in the Candidates Class which since last November has been in session at the Base in Quantico. With preliminary reports indicating the success of the experiment, two more classes are planned for this year, the next one starting on the first of March.

Those in charge of the program believe that a young man of good character, physically fit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, unmarried, and holding a degree from a recognized college or university, possesses the foundation on which intensive training can build a creditable military career. Previous military experience is not required. Candidates now at Quantico conform to these specifications.

Enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve as privates first class, their training calls for a primary three months of thorough grounding in the fundamentals of soldiering. At the end of that time students who display the necessary qualities of adaptability and leadership will be commissioned second lieutenants, United States Marine Corps Reserve.

There will follow another three-month session devoted to the particular duties and responsibilities of junior officers. Fresh from six consecutive months of instruction, the young officers will then report for regular duty at Navy Yards, or with units of the Fleet Marine Force.

Startling though the idea may be, word from Quantico indicates that the possession of a degree in Agronomy or the Romance Languages can have a great deal to do with the making of a competent Marine officer. In proof of this contention the two hundred and sixty candidates

comprising the present class have displayed remarkable ability to grasp quickly the subjects presented to them. Their more than conversational knowledge of close order drill, for instance, was demonstrated before President Roosevelt on January 20 when a Provisional Battalion composed principally of candidates represented the Marine Corps in the Inaugural Parade down Pennsylvania Avenue. General Marshall, as chairman of the Inaugural Parade Committee, later expressed his appreciation for the "fine cooperation of the Marine Corps in the Inaugural Parade," citing "the battalion of Marines which more than met usual high expectations."

The elements of marksmanship with the rifle, the pistol and the automatic rifle were learned and put into practice on the range during almost freezing weather. Despite this handicap, qualifications with the rifle averaged higher than those usually attained by men of similar training. The complexities of machine guns, mortars, field fortifications and map reading have been mastered by the candidates with equal ease.

Organized into a battalion of four companies, the candidates receive instruction from their commissioned and non-commissioned officer instructors. Classroom work, with

lectures, conferences and examinations reminiscent of the colleges many of them have left only recently, alternates with outdoor instruction on the drill field, the rifle range and the combat area. While the training is designed primarily for their instruction, the candidates are urged to keep in mind their own eventual missions as instructors. Emphasis is laid on command presence and opportunities are given the students to practice its development by drilling each other.

(Continued on page 70)



Major James P. Schwerin, USMC, swears in two more candidates for the ever-increasing candidates' class.

SPORTS

3RD BN, 8TH MARINES

Boxing is the predominating sport in this "Fighting Eighth." Sonny Walker knocked out Red Niebert in the fourth round of the main event on the Coliseum boxing card. Red, incidentally, was undefeated throughout 1940. Several members of Company I, under the guidance of Slug Marvin, entered the American Legion Boxing Tourney in San Diego. Don Bruillard knocked out Odell Edwards in the first round; Cleo Russell in the second round; and Joe Stacy in the first. He is now light-heavyweight champ of the American Legion Boxing Tournament. Ned Crutcher, Doug Cloakey, and Louie Hamilton reached the finals while Leo Camp and Robert Cranny reached the semi-finals.

Corp. Sparky Sparkman's enlistment has expired and he is entering Mississippi State, planning to play football with them. Luck to you, Sparky, we'll be watching the papers.

CO. F, 2ND BN, 8TH MARINES

Company F held a beer party and barbecue out in Murphy's canyon on February 8th. And a good time was had by all. The NCO's beat out the poor privates in a baseball game. Just ain't no justice. We're gonna have to do something about it.

The Company basketball team has played quite a few games. Co. G seems to have the Indian sign on us but we'll get 'em yet. Co. F defeated Co. K of the 3rd Bn by the score of 32-20. Since they think it was all a mistake, we're playing them again. High scorer on the team has been Pfc. Winstead, an All-State forward from Mississippi State.

1ST A.A. MG BATTERY, FMF

The Battery battlers have been coming around in fine shape. At a recent smoker given in honor of the Major General Commandant, our boys copped 2 out of 3 bouts. Pvt. Cull, middle weight, won his bout by KO in the 1st round. Pvt. Parsche, welter, had little trouble in disposing of his opponent.

The battlers are coached and handled by 1st Sgt. Beckley and Pfc. Fishel.

CO. A, 1ST BN, 6TH MARINES

First Lieutenant Clark, our company commander, is also the Battalion Athletic Officer. He is planning a boxing tournament. With lots of material available, Co. A should be able to make a good showing. We'll send you all the dope for the next issue.

Gerry Bert, our golfer, entered the Bing Crosby Open Golf Tournament, finishing in fifth place in the best ball foursome. Not so bad since most of the better golfers of the country played in this tournament.

M.B., WASHINGTON BASKETBALL

In spite of a tough schedule, a flu epidemic, and a lack of reserves, these Barracks did allright by themselves in the *Times-Herald* Government Basketball League. Coached by Lieut. M. M. Day, the boys battled through a tough bunch of opponents. Outstanding in their work were Bill Zycyk, "Junior" Higgs, "Highpockets" Ferguson, Charlie Downey, "Bunburner" Edney, Mike Waczula, "Seabag" Ciccarelli, and Perry Fischer. As for the rest, there just weren't any more.

MB Wash	37	Army Med. Center	35
MB Wash	40	Civil Ser Comm	45
MB Wash	42	Army War College	30
MB Wash	41	Bolling Field	44
MB Wash	42	FBI	62
MB Wash	31	NYd Apprentices	54
MB Wash	57	Tuckers AC	40
MB Wash	25	NYd Marines	38
MB Wash	37	NYd Apprentices	36
MB Wash	45	Civil Ser Comm	25
MB Wash	38	Bolling Field	49
MB Wash	54	Army Med. Center	34
MB Wash	48	FBI	73
MB Wash	50	Army War College	17
MB Wash	38	Tuckers AC	41
MB Wash	40	NYd Marines	43

M.B., WASHINGTON SMALL BORE RIFLE TEAM

The Post Small Bore Rifle Team, under the direction of Lieut. J. B. Butterfield, has made a most creditable showing. The scores since 1 January, 1941, are:

Opponent	MB Wash	Opponent
National Capital R&P Club	1074	1099
Georgetown U. Blues	1070	1084
Georgetown U. Grays	1090	1032
Yale University	1356	1321
Geo. Washington U.	1081	1076
BksDet. MBNYd, N. Y.	1838	1665
HQMC, Washington	1332	1316
MBNYd, Boston, Mass.	1837	1838
NRA, Washington	1069	1018
Post Office, Washington	1364	1202
National Capital R&P Club	1073	1080
U. of Maryland	1320	1388
Georgetown U. Blues	1086	1088
MBNYd, Washington	1345	1315
HQMC Rifle Club	1357	1317
MB NP Portsmouth, NH	1851	1828
Basic School, Phila.	1851	1849
Penn State College	1851	1881
U. of Maryland	1843	Forfeit
MD "Reina Mercedes"	1851	Forfeit
MBNYd, New York, N. Y.	1851	1734
Greenbelt, Md.	1084	1033
Frederick R&P Club	1384	1327
National Capital Rifle Club	1085	1097
Roanoke R&R Club	1865	1822
Columbia U.	1865	1786
Georgetown U. Grays	1090	1066

Won—19; Lost 8.

BASKETBALL AT NMD, YORKTOWN, VA.

By J. F. Murphy, Jr.

The Marines here at this little post have completed a most successful basketball season. Winning 12 and losing only 4 against the strongest amateur teams in the vicinity of Newport News and Richmond, Va.

The team was coached by Corporal William C. Perry who also played with the team. High scorers included Pfc. Askenas with 170 points, Pfc. Kearns with 70, and Corp Amendola with 50.

Opponent	Mar. Score	Opp. Score
Poquoson HS	30	18
Oreutt Ave Baptist	44	29
Poquoson HS	41	22
Chestnut Ave Methodist	30	31
West Point A.C.	30	23
Grace Methodist	49	35
First Baptist	35	28
Apprentice School	22	33
First Christian	33	30
Achilles A.A.	54	49
Criterion Club	15	32
Trinity Methodist	28	29
Pencil Pushers	26	15
Sacred Heart, Richmond	31	30
Hebrew E.A.	39	16
Sacred Heart, Richmond	42	30

Totals 545 445

MD, WYOMING SPORTS

In between sessions with our police sergeant, we have managed to get in a few sports. The Detachment soft ball teams knocked off the Storekeepers 13-5. The boxing squad under Sergeant Ruth is rounding out in fine shape. You should soon hear from the exploits of Corp. Laudisio and Pfc. "Killer" Kaczmarek. Both boys show lots of promise and who knows, they might still be there in the All-Navy.

AE, PEIPING, CHINA

By Corp. J. W. Norton

Basketball in North China is about all over. In the International BB League, the Chinese Physical Ed team won out over ten teams. Co. A finished in 3rd place while Headquarters Co. tied up with a Chinese team for fourth place.

The Post team is doing alright by itself. They won and lost to the strong Yen Cheng team and defeated Tientsin's Post team four straight games. They are now playing a series of games with the Chinese Physical Ed team.

No hockey games on the Post this year. However, the local skaters are not to be denied. Every day sees them out at Pei Hai cutting fancy figures for the benefit of the gals who may or many not be interested.



2nd Lt. James C. Magee solidifies our Canadian relations while at the Cleveland Exposition.

BOURNE FIELD SPORTS

By Corp. J. E. Shea

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here with a field and track meet. VMS-3 proved to be the better athletes, winning the meet with 27 points; BAD came in second with 17 points, and the Guard Detachment third with 15 points.

The winners in the various events were:

High jump: Grant, Gd Det.
Broad jump: Bowman, VMS-3.
220 yd dash: Witherspoon, VMS-3.
100 yd dash: Phillips, Gd Det.
Sack Race: McKuhen, BAD.
Shot put: Harless, BAD.
440 relay: BAD.
Potato Race: Fly, Gd Det.
Javelin throw: Balko, VMS-3.
Shoe Race: Warren, BAD.

Baseball is with us again. We doubt whether we will enter the St. Thomas league or not. Probably most of our games will be local with the Navy. The loss of Bill Bley and Legg is going to put a crimp in our team, but we hope for the best.

Looks like polo will be a big thing around here. Chuck Norwood and Chubby Goode are recent additions to the polo addicts. Dietlien can't make up his mind whether to play polo or ride motorcycles.

NAS, SITKA, ALASKA

The Detachment entered a basketball team in the city league and did pretty good by themselves. But the Indian team was too much for the boys. Guess we'll have to learn the language so we can tell what they are talking about. It's no asset not to know what your opponent is talking about.

Fishing season is open and it's been tough on the fish. The Commanding Officer officially opened the season with a catch of 20 beautiful trout.

The hunting season is over. Sgt. Smith closed it by bagging a nice deer. Corp. Ballou shot at a goose and snared a snipe. Oh, well, next year will be different.

SPORT NOTES FROM SHANGHAI

The 4th Marines soccer team was defeated by the Russian Regiment from the S. V. C. by the score of 5-4. "One Man Team" Klemann broke up many raids by the Russian forwards but the use of the

off-side rule on the part of the Russians was too much.

The China Stars have beaten the All Marines twice in a series of basketball games for charity. First game went 44-31 and the second one 33-32.

Company D still leads in the Navy Y Consolation League, having won 5 and lost none. Company H is right behind with four wins and no losses.

Inter-company bowling is going over in a big way. At the present writing, Companies D and F are leading.

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING TRA-LA

Last spring, come the breaking up of cold weather, we were requested to submit our predictions on the final 1940 standings of both the American and National Leagues. We stuck our neck out and did some first class predicting. Of the sixteen teams, we placed one, Washington, correctly. On the strength of this, the Editor has asked me to take over the sport page. He's an optimist.

No one asked me to forecast the standings for 1941, so here goes and I don't expect many people to agree with me. In the American League I'll stick with the Yankees followed by Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Washington, and the poor Athletics. In the National League it's Cincinnati to repeat, followed by Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. And I don't want to hear any more about it.

WONDERING ABOUT THINGS

Now that Hank Greenberg is a passable outfielder, and Harry Danning is being switched from behind the plate to the outfield, and maybe Joe Gordon will play first base for the Yanks, why not put Dizzy Dean in the outfield for the Cubs? He can hit and who knows, maybe he'd make good.

The Senators, on paper, look no better than last year. The Old Fox is depending on Leonard for a good year, which we hope he has. Hudson should win lots of games if given a few runs to work on. Ken Chase could be a good pitcher. Cramer will be of some help in the outfield, but the makeshift infield leaves a lot to be desired.

Larry McPhail and his Dodgers have a good chance to cop the National League race. While we'll string along with the Reds, the Dodgers are going to give them a good battle for first position. They could win, but the Reds will play better ball.

The Yanks, revamped or rejuvenated, which ever you want to call it, should come through this year. There are a lot of "ifs" in their whole setup but we don't believe that getting rid of Babe Dahlgren and using the two "boots" from Kansas City in the infield is going to hurt the team. Surely they won't hit less.

The Red Sox are about the same except Lefty Grove is a year older. They'll make lots of runs but so will the opposition.

But that's enough about baseball. I can already hear Fred Belton snorting over this down in Guantanamo Bay.

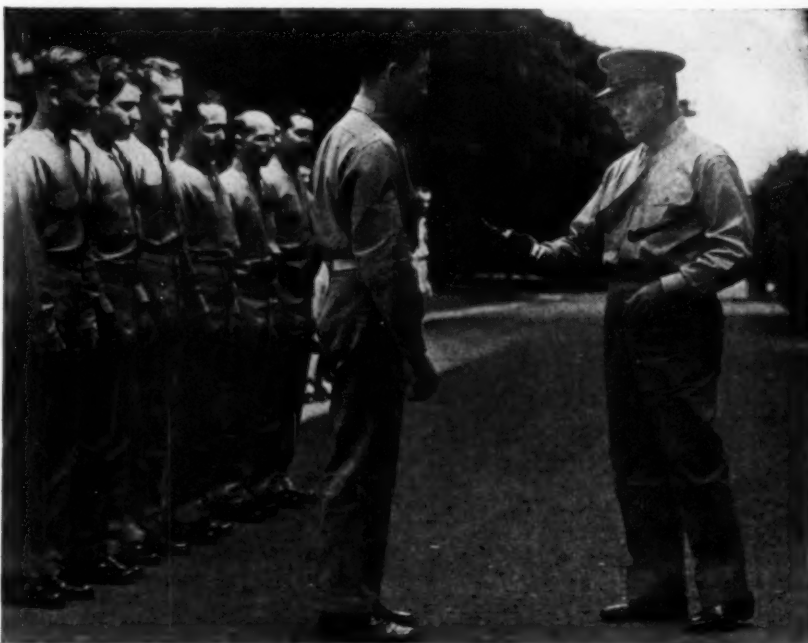


Photo by Clegg

Lt. Col. Gilder Jackson, Jr., presents trophies to winners in the Enlisted Men's Handball Tournament, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

SAN DIEGO RECRUITS



114th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

DETACHEMENT - 114th

CO. A. J. BREWSTER

CO. B. J. BREWSTER



116th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

DETACHEMENT - 116th

CO. A. J. BREWSTER

CO. B. J. BREWSTER

CO. C. J. BREWSTER



116th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

DETACHEMENT - 116th

CO. A. J. BREWSTER

CO. B. J. BREWSTER



117th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

DETACHEMENT - 117th

CO. A. J. BREWSTER

CO. B. J. BREWSTER

CO. C. J. BREWSTER

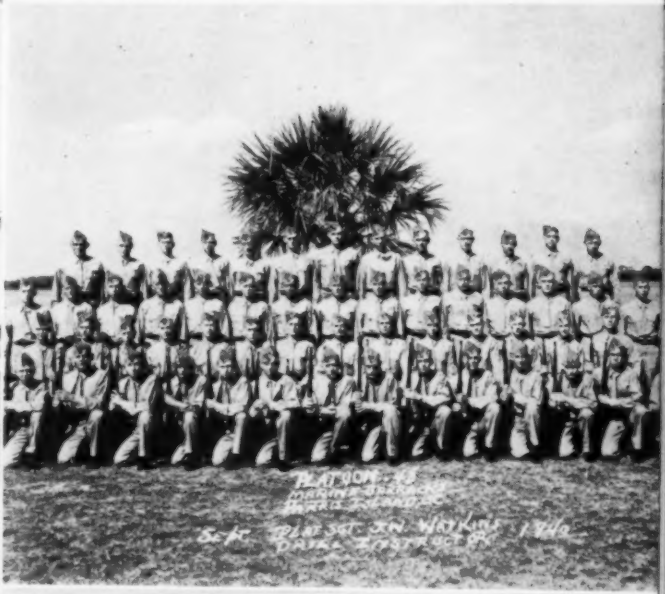


118th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

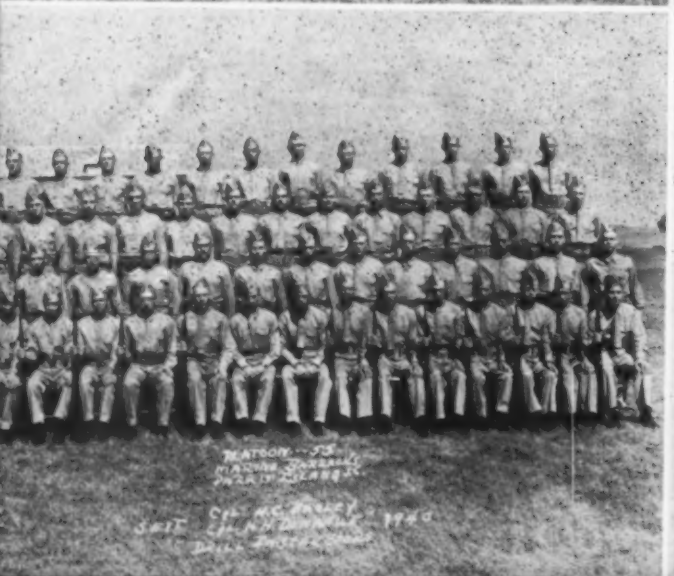
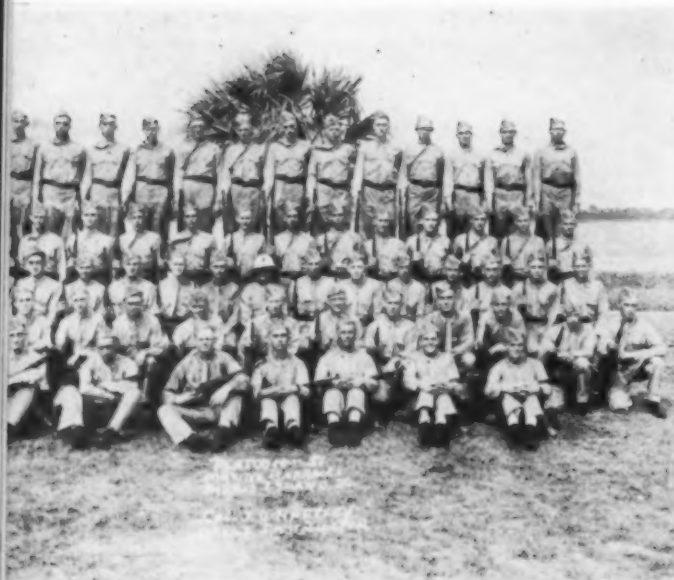


119th PLATOON - U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

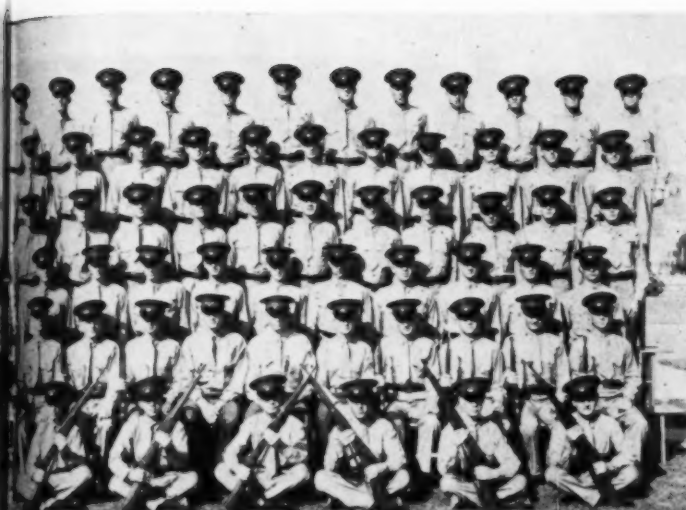
PARRIS ISLAND PLATOONS



PARRIS ISLAND AND



SAN DIEGO NEWCOMERS

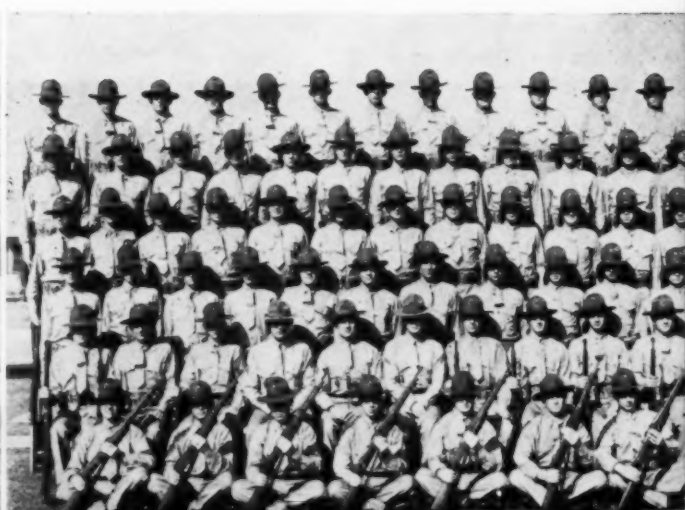


120th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940

Sgt. H. W. BALLARD

Cpl. L. C. EASTON



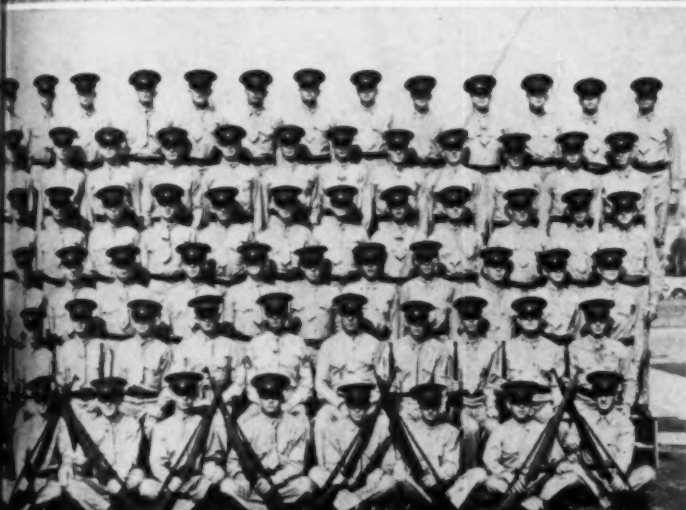
121st PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940

Sgt. E. B. HUTCHINSON

Sgt. E. R. KOSOVICH

Cpl. S. A. HUDMA



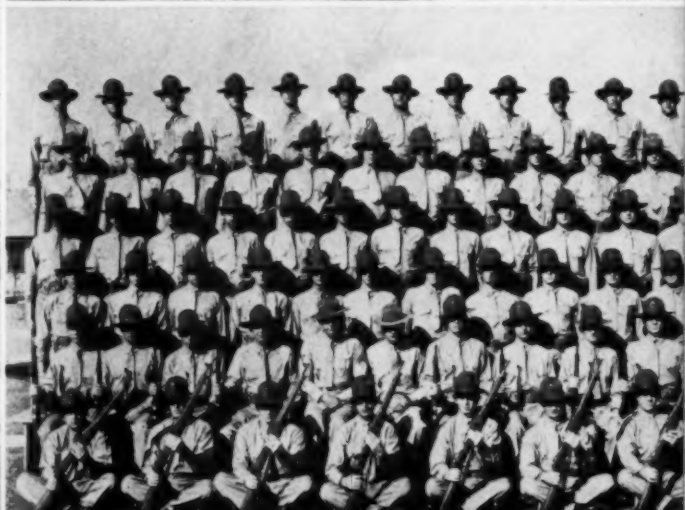
122nd PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940

Cpl. E. E. HADON

Pvt. Sgt. W. C. POE

Pvt. E. E. BENOET

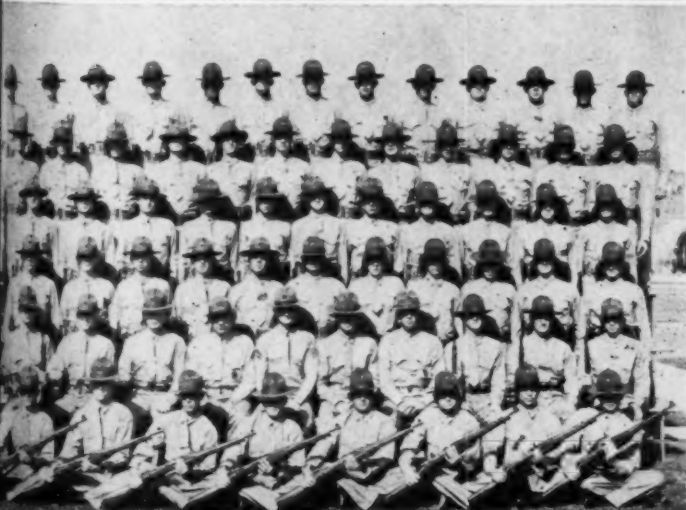


123rd PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940

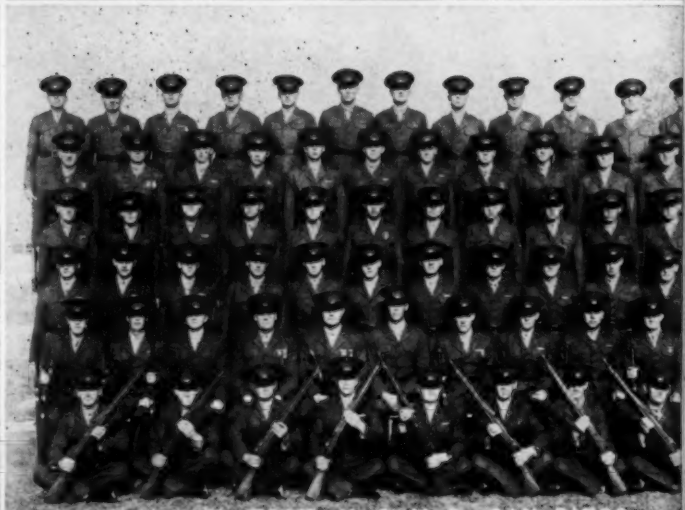
Cpl. A. L. EVERETT

Cpl. J. M. BEARD



124th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940



141st PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

October 1940

SAN DIEGO



142nd PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

December 1940



143rd PLATOON

December 1940



144th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

December 1940

Sgt. D. CHADWICK

Sgt. W. S. ALLEN

Sgt. H. S. THOMAS



145th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

December 1940

Sgt. H. L. MILLER

Sgt. G. A. ROYSE

Sgt. J. P. RUNCK



146th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

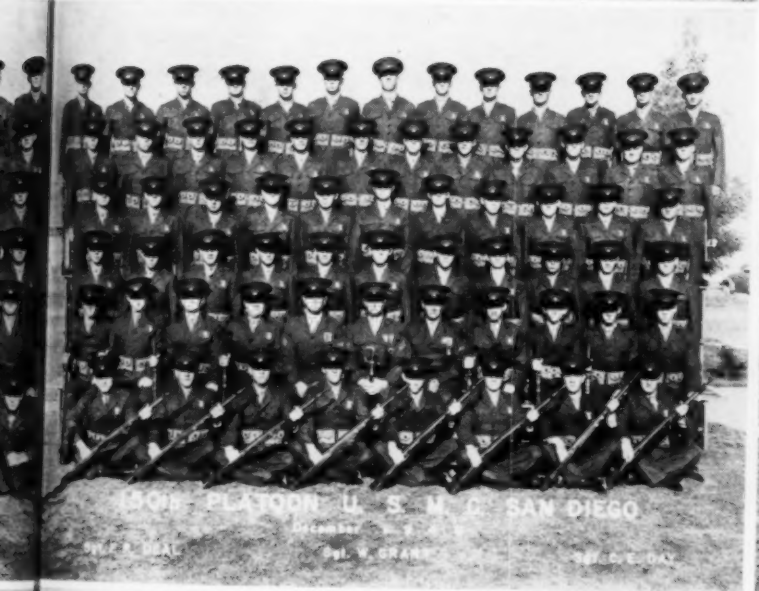
December 1940



147th PLATOON U. S. M. C. SAN DIEGO

December 1940

RECRUIT PLATOONS





Skimmed from THE SCUTTLEBUTT



Blonde: "Don't you think that Corporal is gallant? Last night when he left me he pressed his lips to my hand."

Brunette: "Oh, I don't know. He leaves me with a different impression."

That Marine from the Institute makes me so angry. He always says that he can't help himself—

"And then what?"

"Then he helps himself!"

A Marine who had completed thirty years of faithful service retired with a comfortable fortune of \$60,000. He amassed this large sum through his courage, enterprise, initiative, attention to duty, faithfulness, military efficiency, the careful investment of his savings, and the death of an uncle who left the Marine \$59,999.

"Hi, there! Don't spit on the floor!"

"Smatter? Floor leak?"

"Why the toothbrush on your lapel?"

"That's my class pin, I was graduated from Colgate."

"I know a town where you can get a pound of sugar, two pounds of coffee, a beautiful wife and a quart of whiskey for \$2.25."

"Gee! That must be rotten whiskey."

Any girl can be gay in a nice coupe;

In a taxi they can all be jolly;
But the girl worth while is the girl that can smile,

When your taking her home in a trolley.

Sergeant: Where is the balance of your rifle?

Boot: Sorry, sir, this is all they gave me.

Bulletin—If the bird who borrowed my overcoat from my locker last night to keep someone from swiping it will return same to me, I'll slip him thirty bucks and ask no questions.

Sergeant Ding Ding. P. S. You can't hook it for that.

Marine (on train): We're coming to a tunnel. Are you afraid?

Fair Companion: Not if you take that cigar out of your mouth.

Ding: "What kind of leather makes the best shoes?"

Dong: "I don't know, but banana skins make the best slippers."

Making love to an old maid is like rubbing hair tonic on a wig.

"I've had this car five years and never had a wreck."

"You mean you've had this wreck for five years and never had a car."

"How much do you get on your car?"

"Oh, about twenty miles to a set of fenders."

Ding: If you had four cigarettes and I asked you for one, how many would you have left?

Dong: Four.

Marine: (flipping coin in the air)—"Call it."

Bunkie: "Yoo-hoo."

If you have a bit of news,
Or a joke that will amuse,
Send it in;

An incident that's new,
We want to hear from you,
Send it in;

Never mind about the style,
If the news is worth the while,
It may help to cause a smile,
Send it in.

Figure this one: How does a bald man know where to stop washing his face?

Idea for bald-headed men: A toupee with a great big bald spot right down the middle, so it will look like the real thing.

She: "I'm a Venus de Milo girl."

He: "Yeah, what's that?"

She: "Hands off."

Marine at counter: "Say, do you take anything off for cash?"

Salesgirl: "This is a department store—not a burlesque."

Frenchman: I'll drink to the day I win the women I love!

American: I'll drink to the day I make my first million!

U. S. Marine: G'wan yez, I'll drink to the day I die!

"What's all the noise?"

"Oh, that's just the barber shaving himself."

"But why all the noise?"

"He's trying to persuade himself to have a shampoo."

Daughter: Before he married me he said he'd move heaven and earth if I asked him to.

Mother: And now?

Daughter: Oh, now he's starting to raise hell.

If she wears white shoes, she's black.

If she wears black shoes, she's white.

If she wears cotton stockings, she's green.

If she looks young, she's old.

If she looks old, she's young.

If she looks back, follow her.

Col.: What's the charge?

D. I.: Suicide.

Col.: How did he try it?

D. I.: He took a punch at me.

Jack and Bill went over the hill

And stayed longer than they orter,
When they returned, they both got burned,
With five day Punk and water.

"Life is what you make."

Heaven protect the working girl, and
Heaven help the Marine she's working!

One Brew: "Well, well, I see my best pal gave you a bad beating."

Top Kick: "Say, you never saw the fellow who gave me this beating?"

One Brew: "No, but he's my best pal now!"

"Say, how did you make out in that pie-eating contest?"

"Oh, Bert come in first and I came in sickened."

Some girls are like cigars—they have to be lit up before you can tell if they're good or bad.

Quiz: "Do you ever knock on wood?"

Quizee: "Oh, yes, constantly."

Quiz: "Then you're superstitious?"

Quizee: "No, I'm the post carpenter."

No matter if a Marine can make a kiss last an hour or more, there's always some Gyrene who can beat his time.

"A penny for your thoughts."

"What am I, a slot machine?"

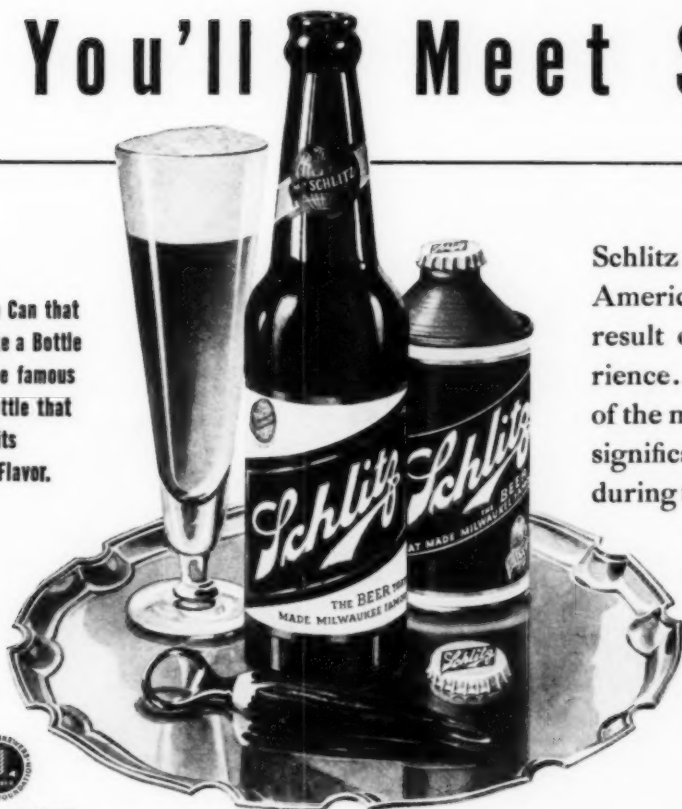


AMERICA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED BEER



You'll Meet Socially

★ In the Can that
Opens like a Bottle
and in the famous
Brown Bottle that
protects its
Glorious Flavor.



Schlitz beer is the proud product of America's greatest brewery. It is the result of nearly a century of experience...the magnificent achievement of the men who have pioneered every significant advance in the brewing art during that time. Until you try Schlitz — you'll never know how *good* a bottle of beer can be.

"For almost a century the supreme quality of Schlitz draught beer has made it the choice of those who love real draught beer."



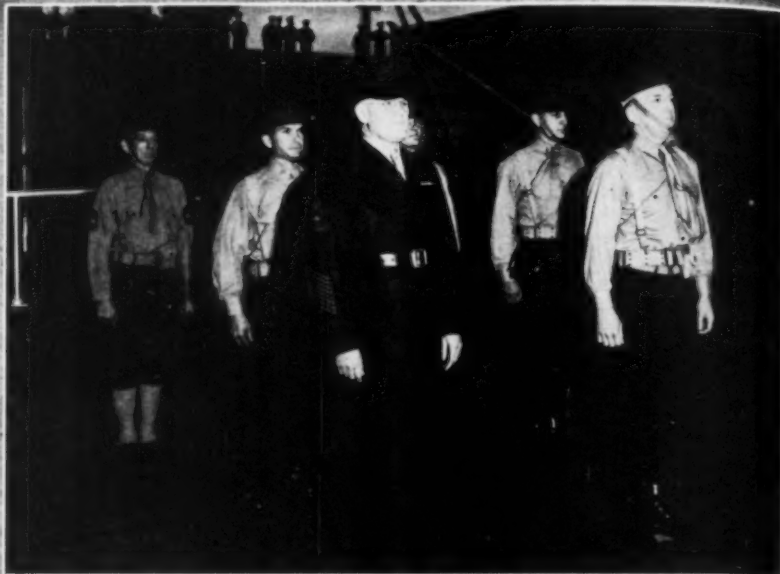
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BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

April, 1941

35

SAN DIEGO NEWS



Top left—Beauteous Ginny Simms and a galaxy of admirers during the stay of the Kyser College at MCB, San Diego.

Left—"Sgt." Kyser himself starts pulling a little rank.

Above—Pl-Sgt. Simms will undoubtedly be an expert.

Top right—QM-Sgt. Joseph Olson, at the parade and review honoring his retirement after 30 years' service. Col. Leroy P. Hunt at Sgt. Olson's left.

Lower right—High ranking Navy and Marine Corp. officers at the review in honor of Admiral Halsey.

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WEST COAST



The main topic of discussion this month is the ultimate disbandment of **FORCE HEADQUARTERS** as the result of the formation of the Second Marine Division.

This company is composed chiefly of specialists: radio technicians, clerks, draftsmen, etc. Those men who beat the deadline by transferring to other units of the Marine Corps are: Sgt. Major Cecil Paquette, who joined the 2nd Marine Division, Sgt. Leonard Wheeler, of the Intelligence Section, to Recruiting Duty, Pfc. Roger Bleich of the Intelligence Section, to the Air Corps, Pfc. Jack Riedel and Ernest Bennett to Fort Monroe, Va., where they are receiving instruction in the Electricians Fire Control Course. We hope these men will be as successful in their respective outfits as they were here.

Those promoted are: Hampton A. Moore to Corporal (QM); Cecil Joiner to Sergeant; Clyde V. Scott, Richard McCann and Emmet Shaul to Corporal.

On furlough are: Pfc. Roger Bleich, Corp. Donald French, and Corp. Paul Stone.

Sgt. Major Cecil Paquette, who recently joined our company, reenlisted and was awarded a G.C. Bar. Congratulations Sgt. Major.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to 1st Sgt. Francis L. Churehville, who underwent a change in marital status by the death of his wife.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SECOND MARINE DIVISION, after being snowed under with work, is taking a well-earned breathing spell.

Somebody sent us a Division on the First of February, and we've been trying to dispose of it with a minimum of confusion ever since. Through the arithmetical application of addition and subtraction of personnel, we finally got the snow out of our ears and eyes, and settled down to work. Taking stock of the situation, the correspondent finds that the personnel has changed so radically that it would be next to impossible to enumerate all additions and losses. The present motto of the Company is "Here today—somewhere else tomorrow." Rumor has it that the top-sergeant almost transferred himself by mistake—yep, times are hectic.

The "Major" personnel change, begging

pardon for the pun, was the transfer of Brigade Sergeant Major James R. Lane in his new status as Marine Gunner to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Division of Plans and Policies, and the installation of Sergeant Major Edward A. Mullen (born Kilkehenny, Ireland) as Division Sergeant Major.

Sergeant Timothy Brennan, another shamrock, returned from reenlistment furlough badly in need of a rest. Nothing, not even the Oregon climate, can dampen these Oregon boys. He says the weather there was perfect.

Sergeant Roy V. Zeagler is back into his shoes again after a fifteen-day furlough to Fort Natchez, Louisiana. He had some trouble making stage-coach connections, and the pony-express rider bogged down in the mud with his request for an extension, so he unpacked his shoes again, sprinkled a half-pound of gravel in his shoes, and hiked back to civilization.

Sergeant Robert Swanson made a thirty-day furlough back to Chicago. He says that Chicago looks swell. This stuff that falls from the clouds here in California might be orange juice, but it still looks a devil of a lot like what we called rain back home.

Another Illinois boy, Private Charles T. "Red" Hendricks, just returned from a twenty-day furlough to East St. Louis, Illinois.

This column is a haphazard attempt to beat the deadline, so the only promotion I can think of at the present time is the promotion of John Smith from Corporal to Sergeant. Good going, John.

All other promotions are too numerous to mention, so Division Headquarters Company is signing off until next issue.

It has been many years since the name **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY, SECOND MARINES**, has appeared on the pages of *THE LEATHERNECK*, but once again due to the rapid expansion of this nation's fighting forces the famous Second Marines are once again a reality.

This regiment, first organized in 1900, received its baptism of fire that same year when it took part in the quelling of the Boxer rebellion, and served in many other campaigns for the next twenty odd years

before it was disbanded. The Second Marines were in Panama in 1903, in Cuba in 1912, and in Vera Cruz in 1914. In 1915 five companies of this regiment were used to put down the revolt in Haiti. During the last few years of its existence, 1920-1923, the regiment guarded American property in Santo Domingo.

Headquarters and Service Company is located in squad tents on the south-center side of the parade grounds of the Marine Corps Base in San Diego and all hands are impatiently awaiting the day they can move across into barracks. It is rumored that as soon as the barracks at Camp Elliot are completed the regiment will move out there for a training period of indefinite length.

Captain James G. Smith formerly of Headquarters and Service, Eighth Marines, is Company Commander and Communication Officer, while Marine Gunner Irving N. Kelley has charge of the anti-tank platoon assisted by MGySgt. Truman A. Pembroke. The anti-tank platoon has been furnished with 37mm guns and most of their activity at present is centered about the mastering of the nomenclature and principles of that weapon.

On Saturday, February 15, 1941, the entire regiment fell out in Winter service "B" with leggings, packs, rifles and full field equipment for an inspection by Major General Upshur, Commanding Fleet Marine Force.

News is scarce as is to be expected in a new organization, so until the next issue of *THE LEATHERNECK* when we will have some real information for the readers *II&S* bids you Hosta Illuego.

We, of the Sergeant Major's staff of the Second Battalion, Second Marines, believe that *THE LEATHERNECK* should renovate itself in harmony with the new, streamlined Marine Corps. Mainly, that the multitudinous headquarters and service companies of the corps should have representation within the columns of your official Devil Dog organ. True, we "pencil-pushers" are frequently mentioned, but usually maliciously; hence, considering that we are the most adroit "scuttlebutters" in the Marines, we are naturally slighted by this inadvertency, and knowing your democratic editorial policy we believe you would

hesitate to take umbrage at our "suggestions for innovation."

Do not misunderstand us, pray, dear Editor. We are not seeking individual glory, but are only attempting to further the already unparalleled success of your—and our—magazine. According to the credo of the touted fourth estate, a "lead" is one of the paramount features of the news stint. Consequently, "we" of the headquarters staff, deem ourselves fit to compose one for our organization's monthly articles, and are proud of our "scoop" over the other L. C. Smith field-strippers of the Marine Corps. Call it a recapitulation, if you like, but we prefer the trite but "always faithful" French word—"resume."

We trust that the following justifies this harangue:

Despite the trials of organization with which we were confronted in the duration of the initial weeks following the genesis of the Second Battalion, Second Marines, we are jubilant that our ranks are fully recovered from the throes of "battalion-birth." At long last harmony prevails, and the final vestige of disorganization is flotsam on the waters of the nearby blue Pacific.

We have reason to believe that the Second Battalion is one of the most publicized fighting legions in the Marine Corps. At least the gargantuan pile of press notices on our desk gives credence to this supposition. Articles compiled by our battalion publicity office concerning the early day history of our regiment, have appeared in the feature sections of several of the nation's leading dailies, in addition to the papers of the localities from which the men of our outfit enlisted.

The Officers' station lists of the Second Battalion are fraught with names of veterans of the reserves and regulars, many of whom have proved their valour in the manifold campaigns which have made our civilian admirers conscious that "Marine" is synonymous with "bravery." Tested officers all, 'tis no wonder we are all anticipating another of those "international incidents."

For well known reasons it is impossible for us to reveal to our dear public the combined strength of the Second Battalion. However, in our humble opine, figures are non-essential, especially when one is aware of the enthusiasm and spirit of camaraderie with which the members of our personnel are imbued. Considering the far-flung sections of the country and stations throughout the world from which our men originate, this is indeed the supreme accomplishment.

The machine gun outfit—Company "H"—the rifle companies—"E," "F," and "G"—the "mortarites," communicators, and intelligence men of Headquarters Company, and the storeroom, quartermaster and office personnel are all united together in one compact, closely-knit group.

COMPANY E, Second Battalion, Second Marines, at Marine Corps Base, in sunny San Diego, tent rows Nos. 5 and 6,

south west side of parade ground opposite No. 6 barracks sounds off.

Company "E" extends its greetings thusly, via a roster full of human interest and vivid personalities. We hope to meet you regularly in this column from month to month.

Among the O.C.H.s. there is Sergeant Willie Nelms, old North China resident, not to mention a long list of veterans and shell-backs. Among the ex-regulars who are back with us, are Sergeant Boucher, and Corporals Helmick and Spillman. Added to this list, we also have plenty of young blood, notably Privates Walker and Barajas who still shave without a blade in their razor.

The collaborator of this article is none other than Corporal Skaydahl, formerly scribe of Company "F," Second Battalion, Sixth Marines.

Well, here goes for the second article from the newly formed **COMPANY F**, Second Battalion, Second Marines.

There have been no promotions as yet, but there has been quite a number of examinations. We are watching the bulletin board for the promotion list, and hope to have the good news soon.

Pvt. Chester C. Lynn has been transferred to Lakehurst, New Jersey, to try his hand as a 'ebutist. Happy Landings to you, Lynn!!!!

Our new First Sergeant, Joseph F. La Bonte, came to us on February 10 from Co. "G," Second Battalion, 6th Marines. Well, you know the old saying, "Their loss is our gain." We also have four new Pfc.s, Class III-B Reserves, from Great Lakes and

Puget Sound. They are: Stanley J. Antich, Alfred A. Gray, Harvey J. Hunter, and John W. Munger. We wish you a lot of luck boys, we're mighty glad to have you.

We haven't been doing much lately, with the exception of a few of the inevitable hikes (Chesterton Area), and the usual routine of Troop, Inspection, and Close Order.

Well, I believe I've sounded off enough about "The Best Company in the Fighting Second," so I'll say "So Long," be back again next month with some more news.

Corporal George Moller and Private First Class James Thurmond of **COMPANY G**, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Marines, have been ordered to report at Lakehurst, N. J., for training with Parachute Troops. Corporal Clayton Watson leaves us for civil life after February 23. . . . Sorry to lose you, but good luck. Joining our ranks from Class III(b) Reserves are Private First Class Harry Mrozowski of Chicago, Private First Class Garfield Bloomquist, also of Chicago, and Private First Class Richard Loper of Nebraska. From MB, PSNYd, come Private Sam Walker and Private Jesse Horn. In the same breath of welcome to these men, adieu to Private Bud Lorr, our Chicago lad who leaves this day for the Windy City. Keep in touch with us Bud through **THE LEATHERNECK**.

Laurels to our ball club which has turned in all victories. . . . Deserving mention also to its capable manager Corporal Pratz. Through this organ we invite competition from any and all ball clubs.

Periodicals have arrived to form the nucleus for our recreation room soon to be established.

Here's the dope on **COMPANY H**, Second Battalion, Second Marines.

Remember those new machine gun carts we mentioned last month? We're thoroughly acquainted with them now. You should see us do "CARTS RIGHT" and "TO THE REAR BY HAND!"

During the past month we lost a number of men via the transfer route. By name they are: Sgt. Lawell, Corps. Andrzejewski, Herbat, Lockwood, Pfc.s. Phelps, Windrich, Pfc.s. Cichoski, Labahn, Propst, Trybulec.

GySgt. Roy F. Domke was discharged, character excellent, and was ordered back to his home in Hammond, Indiana. Personally, we always thought that "Gunny" was just about what the perfect Marine should look like. Good luck, "Gunny," we'll be looking for your letters.

Next month there will probably be some promotions to report, because examinations are being conducted now for Corp. to Sgt., Pfc. to Corp., and Pvt. to Pfc. Moans and groans over the questions can be heard all 'round and they run something like this: "How am I supposed to know what a back-azimuth is?" "It's illegal, it ain't in the book!" "Of course I know the difference between a fuse



NBC Photo

Winsome Patricia Ryan, NBC star, a veteran of the airways at 18.

(Continued on page 43)

THE LEATHERNECK

- (b) The original leave or furlough paper, or certified copy with affidavit, will be filed in support of the credit when made.
- (1) The commanding officer will endorse on the leave or furlough paper the date to which rations were last furnished.
- (3) When a man is granted a furlough from a station outside the continental limits of the United States, effective upon arrival within the continental United States, and travel is performed aboard a government vessel, the commanding officer of the vessel will endorse on his leave or furlough papers the date of arrival of the vessel and the date to which rations were last furnished. The remarks on the pay-roll or pay voucher should show the date of arrival.
- (k) The following will be entered on the pay-roll or pay voucher in one of the blank spaces under "Credits," "Fur. Rat.," "On Fur. from marks," on the pay-roll or pay voucher will be entered "On Fur. from marks," to Returned NO rats, fur, dur. pd. cred."
- (1) The amounts credited as furlough rations will be segregated on Form NMC 432 and carried to the Reconciliation and Transcript of Accounts and to the Grand Reconciliation of Accounts under a separate heading.
- (m) The furlough ration will not be designated on vouchers or pay-rolls as subsistence and will be charged against the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps."
5. Appropriate changes will be incorporated in the Marine Corps Manual at a later date.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 401

19 October, 1940.

- Subject: Special Order Discharges.
- References: (a) MGC cr. let. No. 381, 10, August, 1940.
- (b) MGC cr. let. No. 386, 12 September, 1940.
1. References (a) and (b) are cancelled.
2. It is the policy of the Major General Commandant to approve special order discharges under the following conditions only:
- (a) Dependency cases where it is shown that destination has arisen in the home since the enlistment, through no fault of the man concerned, which cannot be relieved in any other way.
- (b) In cases other than dependency, where it is shown a real benefit will accrue to the Government by the discharge of the Marine, which outweighs the need of the Marine Corps for his retention.

T. HOLCOMB.

19 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 402

Subject: Enlistment in Class VI, Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, of all men discharged by special order of the Major General Commandant.

Reference: (a) Circular Letter No. 225, dated 1 November, 1937.

1. The reprint in reference (a), page 5, under the Subject, Enlistment in Class VI, Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, of all men discharged by Special Order of the Major General Commandant, and dated November 12, 1934, is hereby rescinded.

T. HOLCOMB.

1 November, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 403

Subject: Advancement of meritorious noncommissioned officers.

Reference: (a) Article 2-1, Marine Corps Manual.

1. Officers who are authorized by reference (a) to recommend meritorious noncommissioned officers for advancement to the rank of second lieutenant will be guided by the following instructions in making such recommendations:
- (a) Each candidate must be more than 21 but less than 27 when commissioned—about 1 July, 1941.
- (b) Each candidate must be single, a citizen of the United States, and

- (d) When any member of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, severs his connection with such Reserve for any reason, the authority finally acting upon such severance shall have the following endorsed on, or included in his papers:
- "Your attention is invited to the fact that as soon as possible after your separation from the Naval Reserve (or Marine Corps Reserve), you are required by law to report to and register with your Local Board, Selective Service System."
- (e) Transfer from the Organized Reserve to the Volunteer Reserve will be authorized only when it is clearly in the interest of the national defense. In the case of officers, such transfers will be made by the Navy Department. In the case of enlisted men, transfers may be effected by the Commandant of the Naval District, or the Major General Commandant.

C. W. NIMITZ.
T. HOLCOMB.

Approved:
FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy."

15 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 397

Subject: Articles of uniform required of Reserve and Retired officers on active duty.

Reference: (a) MGC ltr. to All Officers, Marine Corps Reserve: Additional articles of uniform to be obtained when assigned to active duty due to War or National Emergency, 1335-110 AF-261 aje, 22 April, 1940.

1. Reference (a) is cancelled.
2. Reserve and retired officers now on active duty due to the present limited national emergency and such reserve and retired officers as may hereafter be assigned to active duty (other than for a short period of training duty for reserve officers) due to such reason or because of a national emergency or war will provide themselves with the following articles of uniform:
- Winter service, including cap, coat, trousers, breeches.
- Summer service, including cap, coat, trousers, breeches.
- Overcoat.
- Raincoat.
- Field hat and caps, garrison, summer and winter service, as required in the command to which attached.
- And in addition the belts, gloves, insignia, ornaments, shirts, scarves, and shoes and leggings or boots prescribed to be worn with the above uniforms by Uniform Regulations, United States Marine Corps.

14 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 398

Subject: Regarding of ammunition.

Reference: (a) Marcorps circular ltr. 2000-20 20/C (No. 377) to All Officers of April 11, 1940.

1. The gradings shown in reference (a) for the following lots of ammunition should be changed as indicated below, in view of difficulty that has been experienced with these lots:

Caliber .50, M1, ball

F.A. Lot No. 1272	3
F.A. Lot No. 1470	MG
F.A. Lot No. 1479	MG

2. The following lots of caliber .45 ball ammunition, M1911, are graded as indicated and these gradings should be added to reference (a):

F.A. Lot No. 842	2
F.A. Lot No. 845	1*

3. Any caliber .30 ball ammunition on hand of Frankford Arsenal Lot No. 1272 should be withdrawn from use at once and disposed of in accordance with existing instructions.

14 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 396

Subject: Mobilization of Reserve personnel: policy in regard to.
1. The following letter is furnished to the service for information:

Nav 1613 MS

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Major General Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Mobilization of the Organized Reserve, Volunteer Reserve, and Merchant Marine Reserve of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve Personnel—Policy in regard to.

Reference: (a) President's Proclamation of a Limited Emergency, No. 23521, of September 8, 1939.

(b) President's Executive Order No. 8245, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to order certain members of the Naval Reserve to active duty.

(c) See Nav Despatch 651751, of October 5, 1940.

(d) Marine Corps Reserve on the alert.

1. Since the promulgation of reference (a), the Bureau of Navigation and the Major General Commandant's office have received a steadily increasing number of inquiries concerning the deferment in availability and exemption from mobilization of members of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve.

2. Previous statements of policy on this subject have been made in Naval Reserve Circular Letters Nos. 4-40 and 30-40, which are still in effect.

3. The basis of the policy expressed in these letters has been the immediate availability for mobilization of the Naval Reserve. Nonavailability for such mobilization was considered cause for discharge from the Naval Reserve. The Navy Department reserved to itself the right to determine the availability of the individual in all cases.

4. Since the passage of the Selective Service Law, Public No. 763, and the promulgation of references (c) and (d), there has been an increased demand for a further statement of policy by the Navy Department covering the conditions upon which it will base its determination of the availability for mobilization of a member of either the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve.

5. In view of the above, it is recommended that the following joint policy in regard to availability for mobilization be adopted for application to the Organized Reserve, Volunteer Reserve, and Merchant Marine Reserve of the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve.

(a) Except as modified by Naval Reserve Circular Letters Nos. 4-40 and 30-40, nonavailability for mobilization will be considered cause for discharge, except for those individuals included under the provisions of Art. H-2102 (3) (c), Bureau of Navigation Manual.

(b) Members of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve on active duty will be regarded as members of the regular Navy and Marine Corps in regard to separation from the service, as provided in the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, Section 6.

(c) Prior to the effective date of proceeding in accordance with specific orders to active duty, individuals may be permitted to sever their connection with the Reserve, but only for compelling reasons and after approval of the Navy Department in each case. No case will be approved by the Department unless such individuals show that they come within a deferment classification listed in Volume III, of the Selective Service Regulations. The Bureau of Navigation and the Major General Commandant shall each set up a board to pass upon all such requests and the action of such boards shall be final, upon approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, or the Major General Commandant as the case may be.

15 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 399

Subject: Notification of registration under Selective Service Law to be included with discharge papers.

1. When any member of the Marine Corps between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, severs his connection with the Marine Corps for any reason, the authority finally acting upon such severance shall have the following endorsed on, or included with his discharge papers:

"Your attention is invited to the fact that as soon as possible after your separation from the Marine Corps, unless you immediately reenlist in the regular service, or are assigned to or enlist in the Reserve, you are required by law to report to and register with your Local Board, Selective Service System."

16 October, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 400

Subject: Commuted rations of enlisted men on furlough.

1. The last sentence of section 12(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 reads as follows:

"Enlisted men of the Navy shall be entitled to receive at least the same pay and allowances as are provided for enlisted men in similar grades in the Army and Marine Corps."

2. "The commuted value of the furlough ration payable to enlisted men of the Navy under proper conditions is limited to that provided by the War Department for enlisted men of the Army." Comp. Gen. Dec. B-12506, dated October 3, 1940.

3. The commuted value of the furlough ration is announced annually in General Orders of the War Department. For the current fiscal year it is \$0.42.

4. Accordingly, effective October 1, 1940, enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, including the Retired and Reserve components thereof, when on authorized leave, furlough, or delay under the following conditions:

(a) Furlough rations are not payable unless the leave or furlough is in excess of 72 hours.

(b) Furlough rations begin on the day of departure (first day of furlough) and end on the day before the day of return.

(c) Furlough allowances are not payable if a furlough is overstayed, unless the overstay is excused (as unavoidable) by the commanding officer, in which event payment may be made for the entire period of the absence authorized and excused. When the overstay of a furlough is excused (as unavoidable) the commanding officer will endorse such fact on the leave or furlough paper.

(d) In lieu of authorized furlough paper, enlisted men on furlough from stations where they are in receipt of the monetary allowances prescribed in Table I, Art. 14-96, Marine Corps Manual, will, while their permanent stations remain unchanged, continue to receive such allowances during the period of furlough including any authorized delays.

(e) Enlisted men on duty at a station where because of the nature of their duties it is impractical to take their meals in the mess and they have been authorized commutation, at rates prescribed in Table I, Art. 14-96, Marine Corps Manual, for either one or two meals daily or on certain days will be entitled to receive furlough rations only, while on authorized leave or furlough. 8 Comp. Gen. 4.

(f) When a furlough (or leave paper) is lost, a certified copy prepared by the commanding officer, with the man's affidavit stating when, where, and the circumstances under which the loss occurred, that he reported at his station on or before the last day of his furlough, may be used in lieu of the original.

(g) Enlisted men in receipt of commuted rations (\$0.50 per diem) at their permanent stations are entitled only to the furlough ration during periods while on furlough.

a noncommissioned officer.

(c) Each candidate must have completed at least two years of enlisted service in the military or naval service of the United States by 1 July, 1941; one year must have been in the regular Marine Corps. Not more than one year of time spent on active duty with pay as an enlisted man in the Reserve of either the Army, or the Navy, or of the Marine Corps will be credited in computing the length of this service. Time spent at the U. S. Military Academy or at the U. S. Naval Academy is not credited in computing the length of this service.

2. The preliminary and the final examinations to determine educational qualifications will be given in the following subjects:

Required Subjects

- (a) United States History
- (b) English Grammar and Composition
- (c) Geography
- (d) Geometry, Plane, and solid to include mensuration of surfaces and solids
- (e) Algebra, higher (quadratics and beyond)
- (f) Trigonometry, plane
- (g) Physics, elementary

Elective Subjects

- Group I.
 - (a) English and American Literature
 - (b) Ancient and Medieval History, or Modern History
 - (c) Economics or Economic Geography
 - Group II.
 - (a) Calculus, differential and integral
 - (b) Trigonometry, spherical
 - (c) Electricity, first year college
 - (d) Chemistry, first year college
- Textbook**
- "The American People" by Muzzey
 - "Advanced English Grammar" by Kit-tredge and Farley
 - "Composition and Rhetoric" by Tanner
 - "Human Geography" Book Two, by J. Russel Smith

Of the elective subjects the candidate must select three, including at least one in each group. Not more than one history or one economic subject may be elected.

3. The textbooks listed are those on which the examinations will be based. Although these textbooks are recommended for study, the examinations will be of such nature that familiarity with any standard text on the subject should enable the candidate to pass a satisfactory test. Sets of sample questions, the scope of the examinations, and a list of additional approved texts in each subject may be obtained by addressing the Major General Commandant via official channels.

4. In determining the marks in the final examination, each required subject will have the weight of "ONE," each elective subject a weight of "TWO," and DEMONSTRATED EFFICIENCY a weight of "SIX." A mark of not less than 3.0 in each subject and in Demonstrated Efficiency, and a final average of at least 3.2 are required to qualify for appointment.

14 November, 1940.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 404

Subject: Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

1. The following general outline of the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, approved 17 October, 1940, is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The purpose of the Act is to suspend civil actions and proceedings brought against persons in the military service of the United States where the service has hindered such persons in making a defense to the action, or the ability to meet obligations is materially affected by reason of the service.

3. Persons in the military service includes all members of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve on active duty. Period of military service for persons in the service on the date of this Act begins on that day, and for those coming in thereafter, the day of entry. Service terminates on the day of discharge or death, but in no case later than the day this Act ceases to be in force.

4. No judgment by default will be entered against a person in the service without an order from a court. Before granting such an order, the court will appoint an attorney to protect the interests of a defendant unable to appear because of military service. If the action is commenced with leave of the court and results in judgment against a person during his service or within thirty days thereafter, and such person can show that he was hindered in making proper defense to the action by reason of his service, then the case may be reopened not later than ninety days from the termination of the service.

5. At any stage thereof any action in which a person in the military service is involved, either as plaintiff or defendant, during the period of such service or sixty days thereafter, may be stayed until 90 days after termination of service if the ability to conduct a defense has been materially affected. If the action be on a contract and the terms of the contract provide a fine or penalty for non-performance, the stay will not operate to permit the accrual of the fine or penalty, by reason of non-performance during the stay.

6. Where an action has begun before, or during, or within sixty days after service, and has resulted in judgment against a person so serving, the execution of that judgment may be stayed for three months after termination of service, or any part thereof, and subject to such terms as the court may deem just.

7. No eviction from premises used as a dwelling place by dependents of a person in the service shall be made when the rent does not exceed \$80 per month without an order from the court. On application to the court for such eviction, the court will stay the proceedings for three months if the ability to pay rent is materially affected by reason of military service. The Secretary of the Navy is empowered to order an allotment of pay to discharge rent of premises occupied by dependents of a person in the service.

8. When a payment or installment has been made under a contract to purchase real or personal property by a person who subsequently enters the military service, the seller shall not exercise any option to repossess the property for nonpayment without an order from the court. The court on hearing, if it is found that the ability to comply with the terms of the contract has been materially affected, may order repayment of installments before giving leave to the seller to repossess, or the court may stay the proceedings under this Act. This provision does not apply to motor vehicles, tractors and accessories.

9. Actions to enforce obligations under mortgages, deeds of trust or other security given for the payment of a debt on real or personal property prior to the date of this Act by a person owning such property at the beginning of his military service, will be stayed or the court will make other dispositions as may be equitable to all parties. The action must commence during the military service under this section.

10. Where 50 per cent of the purchase price has been paid on an automobile or a tractor or accessories of either, the court will stay any action for repossession by the seller.

11. Under such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe, insurance carried by a person entering the military service may be kept alive for the period of service and one year thereafter.

12. Section 500 of the Act deals with taxes on real property and is quoted below:

"(1) The provisions of this section apply when any taxes or assessments, whether general or special, falling due during the period of military service in respect of real property owned and occupied for dwelling, agricultural, or business purposes by a person in military service or his dependents at the commencement of his period of military service and still so occupied by his dependents or employees are not paid.

"(2) When any person in military service, or any person in his behalf, shall file with the collector of taxes, or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the collection of taxes or assessments, an affidavit showing (a) that a tax or assessment has been assessed upon property which is the subject of this section, (b) that such tax or assessment is unpaid, and (c) that by reason of such military service the ability of such person to pay such tax or assessment is materially affected, no sale of such property shall be made to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, or any proceeding or action for such purpose commenced, except upon leave of court granted upon an application made therefor by such collector or other officer. The court thereupon may stay such proceedings or such sale, as provided in this Act, for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of the period of military service of such person.

"(3) When by law such property may be sold or forfeited to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, such person in military service shall have the right to redeem or commence an action to redeem such property, at any time not later than six months after the termination of such service, but in no case later than six months after the date when this Act ceases to be in force; but this shall not be taken to shorten any period now or hereafter provided by the laws of any State or Territory for such redemption.

"(4) Whenever any tax or assessment shall not be paid when due, such tax or assessment due and unpaid shall bear interest until paid at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and no other penalty or interest shall be incurred by reason of such non-payment. Any lien for such unpaid taxes or assessment shall also include such interest thereon."

13. Persons entering the military service do not forfeit any rights in lands owned or controlled by the United States for mineral rights, homestead entries, or desert-land claims. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify persons in the Naval service as to claims under this provision.

14. The rights and benefits of this Act are extended to persons in the service under 21 years of age.

15. The collection of income tax from persons in service, whether due prior to or after entry, are suspended for the period of service and six months thereafter. No interest or penalty shall accrue during this time. This provision is not applicable to taxes due from employees of a person in the service under the Social Security Act.

16. Where in any proceedings to enforce a civil right in any court it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that any interest, property, or contract has since the date of the approval of this Act been transferred or acquired with intent to delay the just enforcement of such right by taking advantage of this Act, the court shall enter such judgment or make such order as might lawfully be entered or made, the provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

17. A certificate of the Major General Commandant or officer designated by him is evidence of service.

18. This Act is to remain in force until May 15, 1945, or if the United States then be at war, then until six months after peace has been proclaimed by the President.

T. HOLCOMB.

5. The Major General Commandant will designate the candidates who are to be permitted to take the preliminary examination. The Naval Examining Board (Marine Corps) will prepare questions for the preliminary examinations to be held on or about 1 March, 1941, at the various posts and stations and, upon receipt of the completed examination papers, will grade these papers and report the findings to the Major General Commandant.

6. Candidates selected by the Major General Commandant upon completion of the preliminary examination will be transferred to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and will be given the final examination on or about 15 May, 1941. No class for the instruction of candidates for commissions will be organized in Washington in 1941, but all selected candidates will be given an opportunity to prepare for the final examination.

7. The application of the candidate, together with all documents required, should reach the Headquarters not later than 1 February, 1941. The immediate commanding officer of the applicant will be held responsible that all required documents are forwarded with the application of the candidate, and also that all requirements of this letter and reference (a) are fulfilled. Any documents required that are not available at the time the application is forwarded should be mailed direct to this Headquarters at a later date with the notation thereon that they are to be attached to the original letter. IN THIS CASE THE IMMEDIATE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANDIDATE SHOULD STATE IN HIS ENDORSEMENT WHAT DOCUMENTS ARE MISSING AND WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO OBTAIN THEM. The failure of the immediate commanding officer to comply strictly with these requirements may jeopardize the candidate's chances of being designated by the Major General Commandant.

8. Officers on foreign station or on board ship in foreign waters who wish to recommend noncommissioned officers for advancement may do so by radio but should confirm the recommendation by mail immediately and should forward all necessary documents with the confirmation.

9. Each officer who recommends a noncommissioned officer under the provisions of this circular letter will attach a signed statement in tenor as follows: "In my opinion, _____ is qualified morally, mentally, and physically for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps."

10. The following documents are required:

- (a) A letter in his own handwriting, from the candidate to the Major General Commandant, requesting consideration for a commission and outlining briefly his life prior to enlistment. In this letter the candidate should name the schools he has attended and the time spent as a student in each. If the candidate was employed prior to his enlistment, the name and address of the firm, individual, or corporation by whom he was employed should be given. The candidate should state whether or not he is single and should also specify the three elective subjects of Groups I and II listed in paragraph 2 of this letter in which he wishes to be examined.
- (b) Birth Certificate.
- (c) Certificate of Medical Officer, U. S. Navy, (Bu M&S Form Y).
- (d) At least three letters from citizens of the United States who are representative in their community and who are familiar with the formative period of the candidate's life prior to his enlistment.
- (e) At least three letters from officers of the Marine Corps or of the Navy who are personally acquainted with the candidate and who believe he meets the requirements for advancement from the ranks, these to be in addition to the recommendation of his immediate commanding officer.
- (f) If the candidate states that he graduated from high school, or college, evidence to that effect should be forwarded. If the candidate attended but did not graduate from high school or college, a transcript of his school record showing credits received and giving the reason for not completing the course should be furnished.

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and a fuze!"; "Go look in the book—I ain't no encyclopedia." Anyway, you'll hear about the promotions next month.

Sgt. James Mare, who was in charge of the third platoon, is at present enjoying a thirty-day furlough after shipping over.

Pfc. William Erb and Gilbert Almada, and Pvt. Wayne Bishop are being ordered home to await discharges. Pfc. Erb will be going home to see a brand-new son that he has never seen before—take it easy Bill, don't scare him.

That just about covers the news from 2-H-2 for this month, so we'll finish with a period right here.

It is said that time and tide wait for no man and so with the advent of a great expansion in military forces, we find the rebirth of **HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BATTALION, SECOND MARINES**. Under the leadership of Major Edwin D. Partridge, who is ably assisted by Captain Robert E. Hill as executive officer and 1st Lt. Robert T. Stivers, as Adjutant, this organization is situated and functioning very capably on Consolidated Mud Flats, by the sea, at the extreme eastern border of the Marine Corps Base here in San Diego. Organization began on the morning of January 18, 1941, and a vast body of men could be seen streaming down the parade ground toward the mud flats. Somehow it seemed like an exodus of beings forced out of their homes, but in all truth, it was just the men of the 3rd Bn. searching out their new abode.

Some time has passed and we are now very much organized taking part in all Base functions and standing the Base Guard in our regular turn. Scuttlebutt has it that we are soon to be sent to foreign duty, but no one knows what to believe. Last reports have us headed for some far island in the Pacific, though it is our personal opinion that the farthest we will tour, will be to Camp Elliott for a period of intensive training. At any rate we are formed and ready and within a few minutes can be packed and at the beach ready for anything. Such is our organization, and such are we, the members of it; though the youngest Battalion in the Regiment, we are by all means as equally prepared for anything as our two elder brother Battalions. And so with an au revoir, we turn you over to the Company scribes who may give you the low-down on some of your old buddies.

Not having been in the swing of things these past many months ye scribe finds it rather hard to get back in form, however, we might start with the news that we are well situated in our Teepee Bungalows, at Consolidated Mud Flats by the sea. First and foremost in the news would be the great advent in the family of Lt. Stivers, our Commanding Officer; he became a proud father but several weeks ago, and appears upon the scene each morning now with rings around his eyes, and with an appearance of badly needing sleep. It seems as though walking the floor each night does not readily agree with him, however, he has his usual amiable disposition for which we are very thankful. Our most hearty congratulations, Lt. Stivers, and may all of the rest of your troubles throughout life be the same little ones.

1st Sgt. Lamb of Asiatic and Nicaraguan fame is with us and more than capably holding down the number one Teepee. Seems as though he has been a bit forlorn of late due to the fact that the better half is on the east coast. Former Corp.

April, 1941

A HEADLIGHT SHINE FOR YOUR SHOES IN 2 MINUTES FLAT!



...with the new SHINOLA SERVICE KIT specially made for Men in the Service!

The new Shinola Service Kit includes a sturdy bristle shining brush (grooved to grip easily), handy bristle dauber, super-soft polishing cloth, and tin of Shinola—the long-lasting shoe polish made of special, costly waxes to go farther on your shoes! All in a space-saving box that is easy to store and built to stand the gaff! Choice of Brown, Black or Oxblood (Cordovan) polish. Get your Kit today—you'll like the low price!

On Sale at
Post Exchanges,
Commissaries and
Ships' Stores

Buron, of the Peiping Station, is with us again. It seems like Uncle Sam resented the fact that he worked for U. S. Steel, so called him back and made him a Sergeant. Congratulations are in order, Buron, and we might add that you certainly deserve that new chevron.

Pl. Sgt. Patrick has become a cribbage addict and most any afternoon one may find him in his tent with the Top's abacus trying to make fifteen Twos. He has vowed that he will eventually beat ye scribe but like the Top we suggest that he take lessons from the room boy. Dregoski, Polakiewicz, Massey, and Elliston, no, that is not the League of Nations, just the handles of the members of the Quartermaster's staff. Belk, able file clerk of the Sgt. Major's office, appears on the horizon at the stroke of 6 each morning, but is a source of wonderment to us just what the reason for this might be.

Greetings and Salutations from **COMPANY I**, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines. This outfit has been absent from the Marine Corps for several years, but then "Came the Dawn" of January 18, 1941, and we found that Company "I" was again a reality—102 strong. In the capacity of Company Commander, we were honored by the presence of Capt. James G. Smith, who has since been relieved of that duty by 1st Lt. Melvin A. Smith. For our junior officers, we have 1st Lt. Copeland and 1st

Davis. Mr. Copeland joined our company recently when our former 2nd Lt., Holly H. Evans, was transferred. In the so-called office we have 1st Sgt. C. P. Alyea and 1st Sgt. J. C. Weathers, to whom, by the way, "congratulations" are in order on his promotion. As company stooges, we have Prejean and Fumagalli.

Too numerous to mention in the limited space allowed, are the happenings that have come and gone in the short time we have been organized, but we can promise you that in the near future you'll hear more from us.

This article would not be complete however, without mention of the old vet, Steve Skoda. "Gunny" has been around quite a bit in his day and a lot of old-timers in the Corps are his friends.

COMPANY K, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines, was organized the 18th of January, 1941, at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, with men from many different units of the Second Division.

Our officers include Capt. Robert K. Crist, 2nd Lt. Albert J. Roose, and 2nd Lt. Frank J. Englehardt. 1st Sgt. Plummer W. King, heads the NCO's personnel composed of Pl. Sgt. James C. Harris as acting Gy. Sgt. and Sgts. Turner, Allen, Nick, and Goffinet.

Everyone has been trying to get squared away, so there has been little time for special activities. We have had several



Kay Kyser displays a boarding house reach at MCB, San Diego, as Lt. Col. Groff, Ginny Sims, and Maj. Cottenberg look on. Fld. Ck. Healy does the honors.

four-man relay races, and it seems like all the speed balls are in the 1st Platoon. In a short time Company "K" will issue a challenge to all comers and let them choose the weapons.

All enlisted personnel have brought out their handbooks, because rumor has it that promotions are due and we do not want to miss anything. Transfers have affected us but little so far and we are hoping to keep the outfit on top. Until next time, au revoir.

On January 18, 1941, **COMPANY L**, Third Battalion, Second Marines, was officially formed. Under the command of Captain John W. Clark, Jr., as Company Skipper, the new organization was quickly squared away and training schedules put into effect.

Due to lack of barracks and the recent expansion of the Marine Corps, the entire Second Regiment is "Roughing It" in tents situated near the outskirts of the Base.

Nearly one-fourth of the men in the Company are reserves, including Platoon Sergeants John O. Gord and Nelson J. LaPorte. The Sixth and Eighth Marines contributed the largest percent of the men to the Company, although we had a few join us direct from the Recruit Depot.

Congratulations are in order for former Pfc. Herman E. Smith, who just recently made Corporal, he was the first one in the new Battalion to receive a promotion, so we will be expecting cigars pay-day "Smitty." After observing the results of the four men that just returned from the range we find that all qualified, but only one, Private Campbell, shot in the money. Congrats, Campbell, and better luck to the other four of you next year. And so we close this epistle, stating that next time we will have a lot of hot dope for you.

Out from under crawls **COMPANY M**, Third Battalion, Second Marines, to sound off and give **THE LEATHERNECK** readers a

brief glimpse of our doings since organization. Despite the fact that we are newly organized, the company is making rapid progress under the able command of First Lieutenant John A. Anderson. Daily the men are becoming more adept to the modern methods of warfare and by the time our compliment is reached we should be unexcelled.

Personnel is changing daily, in fact so rapidly we scarcely get to know our bunkies; however despite this fact morale has been maintained through the untiring efforts of First Sergeant L. J. Parnell and Gunnery Sergeant J. A. Robar, combined with other non-coms in the company.

Promotions have been very slow lately but Corporal Jesse Smith managed to grab himself a Sergeant's Warrant. Congratulations and may there be more to follow.

Last week our Property Sergeant Meredith Hunt was ordered home pending discharge while Private First Class Goodwin was paid off here at the Base upon the expiration of his enlistment. We are all hoping that the boys make out okay on the outside and extend to them our best wishes for success.

Lack of news forces us to hoist anchor for now, but we'll be back next issue with plenty of gossip for you news-hounds.

Sounding from **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 6TH MARINES.**

Living under canvas with an oil heater, rain and mud has been our lot for nearly two months, however, we are due to move back to the Base early in March and double-deck bunks plus hot water will gain our greatest gratitude once more.

The Mortar Platoon has completed gunner's examinations and as a result we proudly state that we have nineteen first class and eight second class gunners. Gy. Sgt. Ferrell has been working industriously with the Mortar crew to promote a higher degree of efficiency and from all indications it looks like a pretty good job.

The Communication Platoon under the careful scrutiny of Staff Sergeant Lindquist has been undergoing extensive training in the field. According to reports, efficiency has greatly increased.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Sgt. Black on his recent promotion from Corporal also to Pfc. Kastern and Sprowls who very recently became Corporals.

First Sergeant Kummerer has left the Company to assume duties on the USS "Nashville." Have no fear, Harry, we'll take good care of things during your absence. First Sergeant Parsons is now the First Sergeant of the Company and we sincerely hope that we can share some of his headaches.

We also welcome Second Lieutenant Ossipoff of the Parachute Platoon of Lakehurst, New Jersey, and Corporal John P. Stepulin who joined us from Company "C" of this Battalion.

Until next month keep your tents lashed down.

COMPANY A, First Battalion, 6th Marines, is still at Camp Elliott and going strong.

We have been having a series of firing problems with prizes being given to the high man and the high squad of the Company, so as a result the men have been holding and squeezing them off.

First Lieutenant Stanley W. Trachta has been in the hospital for the last two weeks undergoing an operation and we wish him a speedy recovery. During his absence First Lieutenant Edward A. Clark has been acting as Company Commander.

First Sergeant Harry E. Bryan recently from China duty after being with us for a short time has been transferred, as many of the men have been.

The "scuttlebutt" has again been flying thick and fast as to where we are to go after leaving here. Some reports say we are off to foreign shores and others say that we will be at Camp Elliott for some time to come. So don't be surprised by the post mark on the next article for **THE LEATHERNECK**, for if "scuttlebutt" means anything it will be marked from most anywhere.

Rugged is the name for it, and that is the way the **COMPANY B**, First Battalion, Sixth Marines, finds itself after a month of hiking through the wilds of the Camp Kearney Mesa. With Battalion problems once a week and Company problems taking up the other time, we are all getting to look like a troop of rugged mountaineers—having that tanned, wind-blown complexion that shows the healthy way of living.

About the newsiest tidbit of the past month is about Sergeant Magnan's women trouble. It seems he has trouble keeping his dates straight and had the misfortune of meeting two of his girl friends at the same place and at the same time. He was badly chastised for his lack of carefulness and at the present time is considering the purchase of a bullet-proof vest.

About the personnel, Platoon Sergeant Hansen is now in the market for the usual box of cigars, having recently been promoted to that rank. Corporals Zelensky and Bledsoe have decided to take a chance on the outside and accepted a discharge by virtue of their enlistment expiring.

Hiking, the usual camp skylarking, and trying to build a better dresser than your buddies is about all that is being done

EVERY BOTTLE ADDS TO ITS FAME

RECREATION and relaxation are staunch partners of hard work. In your well-earned leisure, select a beverage of moderation. A tall, stately glass of Budweiser is a standing invitation to make your moments of relaxation complete.



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A BEVERAGE OF MODERATION

ANHEUSER-BUSCH . . . SAINT LOUIS



here, at the present, except for the fact that the Second Platoon won a bet and drank a copious quantity of beer at the expense of the First Platoon.

COMPANY D, 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, reports the loss of some of its best gunners who were recently transferred to the newly formed Second Regiment. Platoon Sergeant Green B. Evans, who saw that each member of the Company heard reveille every morning, was among those transferred.

We are looking forward with regret to the 9th day of March, when Corporal Parker "B" Byrd, one of the oldest members of this Company, leaves the Corps to spend a few cruises on the USS "Outside." We hope he doesn't get caught in a draft.

We extend our congratulations to Platoon Sergeant Ivan L. Rowley whose recent promotion came only two days after reenlistment.

Since the new Battalion formed, 'way back in November, things have been moving a little too swiftly for a monthly report from **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 6TH MARINES**. Now that things are on an even keel, officers and men more or less shaken down, we'll try to let the big outside world know of our accomplishments.

We stayed at Camp Elliott until early in January when we were transferred back to the Base to be billeted as far as possible from the Main Gate and The P.X.—Building No. 29. The howls that rose over the double bunks and shortage of lockers were quelled a little when our storerooms were given us. Much larger places than any we had before.

Communication Platoon is now under the control of Lieutenant Prickett, fresh from Fort Monmouth where he was learning what made telephones and telegraphs go around. Lieutenant Craig is the Assistant Communication Officer as well as the Battalion Intelligence Officer. Sergeant Griffey (ex 1st Bn) is the Platoon Chief. He replaced Sgt. McGinley, now doing duty in 1st Battalion. Sgt. Fuller is counting his days now. Only five more to go and he's off for the draft. Goldstein, Sgt. as of three weeks, is getting on the short end also. He plans to descend on Boston sometime in May.

Most of the line duty men in the Communication Platoon are now in school learning how to be radiomen. Five more are still with us—bouncing hard for an examination the twenty-eighth of this month. They have a lot to learn but think that they can make the grade and become full fledged telephone men. Sgt. Reilly, fresh from the outside, joined last week. He says it hasn't changed much in the last three years. The mud on Kearney Mesa is throwing him a little, however.

Lieutenant Sheehan is heading our Bn. 4 these days assisted by Sgt. Peterson. Both are Reserves from the Minnesota out-

fit and have taken hold in grand fashion. Everything seems to be clicking for them—and the Battalion, as a result.

Lieutenant Donovan and Sgt. "Gunny" Luke are trying to keep track of the Mortar Platoon during the daily grinds on the Mesa. Last reports were that four men and one cart were lost in the mud. And that is no exaggeration. Rubber boats are urgently needed by all hands.

Our Medicos have been doing rather well for themselves, too. Most of them threaten to become better soldiers than the Marines. They've even been learning to drill. Just ask Albertazzi.

As for new rates—there have been so many that it's hard to keep track. . . . Goldstein and Fuller to Sergeant; Davidson, Wells and Archer to Corporal; Jenkins, Irion, Platz, Reiderer, Cochran, and Allen to streamlined Private. But, no cigars as yet from anyone. 'Taint like the old Marine Corps!

This is **COMPANY I**, Third Battalion, Sixth Marines, Second Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force.

Having been in from Camp Elliott for several weeks now, the company seems to be pretty well settled in the barracks here at the Marine Corps Base. It's been somewhat like new training though for some of the men that have been in the Marine Corps for only a short time.

Our Company Commander, First Lieutenant W. T. Geisman, has had the com-

pany making landing operations when it is possible to get the boats. They have also been going out in the field for practice marches and problems. Troop and inspection each morning and a parade every Friday is also included in the training schedule.

Promotions have been rather slow in the last month, Corporal Fred S. Morgan was promoted to Sergeant, and has been transferred to Company "L," Third Battalion, Sixth Marines.

We are indeed happy to welcome into **COMPANY K**, 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, 2nd Lt. W. G. Tinsley who joined us from the 10th Marines, and Corporal J. D. Jarvis from the 4th Recruit Battalion, Recruit Depot, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California.

In contrast to our happy state of mind by our two joinings, we are extremely sorry to lose our one and only Field Music, Corp. J. F. Bonham, who is shipping over in the USS "Outside" February 28. We all wish him oceans of luck and success throughout his entire cruise on the "Outside."

Hello! Why the cigars? Yes, we had a promotion. A long awaited one at that. Platoon Sergeant Waltmann rates another stripe. Three up and two down. Not bad, Gunny!

Hot showers, scuttlebutt and underspring bunks were indeed a welcome sight to members of **COMPANY L**, 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, after an extended period at Camp Elliott.

Since our organization the rapid changes, both in officers and enlisted personnel, have left the staff working overtime.

Lt. L. P. Hunt is now guiding the destinies of our Company, ably assisted by Lt. R. P. Felker, USMCR.

Having gained the basis for a permanent organization, our prime function at this time is to build a fast, efficient unit. All efforts are being concentrated to this end.

Recent joinings include Sgt. Melvin D. Buchanan who joined our forces from Puget Sound, Wash. It might be well to mention that Sgt. Buchanan has put two cruises in the old Marine Corps and was recently called back to duty. Sgt. Fred S. Morgan joined us from Company "L," 3rd Bn, 6th Marines. Incidentally, congratulations are in order to Sgt. Morgan, who just acquired another stripe. Among the others welcomed are: Corp. P. D. Doherty and Corp. E. D. Carey.

Corp. E. Riviere, Pfc. L. B. Harmon, E. N. Heacock, P. F. Jaschina, B. V. Nigg are getting them all in the "black" at the La Jolla Rifle Range. Pvt. R. H. Hepburn

hung up his rifle for a 20-day furlough.

PlSgt. A. J. Sealey has entered the National Defense Day pistol competition—bring home the trophies, Sergeant.

This is your **COMPANY M**, 3rd Battalion, 6th Marines, reporter once again with lots of ambition but very little news. Life has been rather calm and settled since our return to the Marine Base from Camp Elliott last month. The old barracks routine is broken only occasionally by a hike or simulated landing operation.

Promotions have been nil, not even one stripe has passed our way, but everyone is "boning" just a little in contemplation of the proposed increase.

Transfers have been limited to four—quite a drop when compared with the eighty-five transferred last month.

Joinings are even more scarce. We welcomed but two men to our fold—Private G. B. Curry, and Corporal H. J. LeTellier USMCR(V), who was ordered to active duty and joined us from Cornelius, Oregon.

Back at his old stand this month, offering news of this rugged **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY, EIGHTH MARINES**, is the guy who once thought he had permanently passed on the unit's reportorial duties to publicity-man Robinson. No soap; Robinson, one-time Corporal, 15th Battalion, USMCR, turned in his active duty suit for good and is now Mister Robinson of Somewhere-in-Texas.

But we manage . . . the size this baby is attaining is downright amazing. As of February 25th we number nine officers and 104 enlisted, of which 15 are from one or another of the Reserve classes. The Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team's Jim Crowe, now Chief Marine Gunner, has charge of a 37-man Anti-tank Platoon, reduced with a cadre sent to help form the

Second Marines. Intelligence and Communications, those remaining two necessary evils, take up the rest of the space in the squadrooms, or at least that part of the space not occupied horizontally by the Sergeant Major's clerical force.

Speaking of clerical forces, Sergeant Norman V. Miller gave up two of his stripes for a chance at the pay department and was just transferred to Division headquarters. Roy R. Stone, however, now feels the added arm weight of another piece and keeps the number of Sergeants at the same level.

Other promotions included a jackpot for the Navy: to Pharmacist's Mate Third Class went Paul N. Manley, Paul A. Peterson, Thomas W. Prather, Howard W. Rhodes, Victor T. Wright . . . and Memory H. Lambert drew Hospital Apprentice First Class on the deal. A joining among the sailors this month was that of PhMlc Marvin M. Stanridge.

Welcomed with open arms by the admittedly overworked Intelligence section were nine new hands: Corp. Lacey Buckner, Pfc. James W. Chaney, Peter L. Cochran, William P. Dupont and Richard H. Smedley, Pvts. Ernest P. Cole, Jr., Reinhold E. Flichmann, Eugene R. Stephens and James R. Teal. Into the Anti-tank platoon went Pfc. William Faller, Elwyn E. Freese, John S. Hancock, George J. Myers and Bennett A. Richards and Private Donald Sille, all of whom are tractor drivers.

Communications got of those who joined, Sergeant Oliver D. Crawford, Corp. James DeV. Hubbard, Pfc. Robert W. Moore and Edward W. Johnson, along with Privates Charles W. Ballance, Donovan L. Clark, Gene F. Hollingsworth and Donald C. Schad. To Headquarters itself, as clerks and whatnot, went Supply Sergeant Wilson J. Acord, Sergeant James W. Clark and Corporal Wilburn Miller.

Well, here we are still in the States; according to the flock of rumors that were going around the last two months, **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 8TH MARINES**, should now

be sitting on an island in the South Seas or freezing in some lonely outpost in the Arctic Circle. During the second week in January we moved back to the Base from Camp Elliott. It was such a strange sensation for some of the boys to have concrete decks underfoot and hot showers that they almost passed out from the excitement.

Between guard duty and parading, we are kept pretty busy. A few of the men indulge in a bit of boat riding to keep up their recreational interests and to break the monotony of their spare time. It is the first time that the men have had a chance to ride on the briny deep on one of our Navy's pride,



Photo courtesy Capt. J. G. Smith

Major James P. Schwerin congratulates his son, Corp. W. E. Schwerin, upon being sworn in as a Second Lieutenant, MCR.

"The Tin Cans," and from the stories brought back there is little danger of starvation among the fish that follow the ships with our salts on board.

The Mortar Platoon, under the guidance of Lt. Jarvis and Platoon Sergeant Posey, is getting in on the hikes in the countryside around San Diego, and there are rumors to the effect that they are considering asking for an issue of Motor Scooters in order to make "Blitzkrieg Troops" out of themselves.

The Communication Platoon, under the guidance of Lt. Boehm and Sergeant Duchamp, is busy laying wire one day and picking it up the next; the radio section is always going around looking as though they were full of dots and dashes. Whenever a man in a rifle company moans about the hard life he leads and wishes he had a soft snap in the Communication Platoon, with no guard duty and no night watches and a few police parties, they simply point out to the languishing soldier that they make all the field problems that he does—laying wire as they move up the hills, and then the next day while the combat troops take it easy with their sore feet, the Communication personnel have to go out and go all over the problem again in order to pick up the wire. That is usually enough to hold the aspirant.

The Intelligence Section under Corporal Elmore is busy drawing plans and holding school. They can detect anything between "Red Troops" to black rats.

The Mess Force, under the leadership of Lt. Greene and Mess Sergeant Hriszko, is still living up to its record of being the best Chow on the Base. Every day men from the different outfits are observed trying to squeeze in to sample the dainty cakes. He serves turkey so often that the men no longer ask, "Whose birthday is today?" The Mess Force is composed of an equal number of regulars and reserves, and they all "Dig in" to produce the best Chow.

When the Second Marines were formed we lost some of the "plank owners." Sgt. Major Mosier took over in 1-Hq-2, while Sgt. Major Sheldon relieved him here. Corp. Doughman went to 2-Hq-2, and Pfc. Porter of the old 14th Btn., took over his position in the Btn. office. First Sgt. Bertko went to Co. L, 2nd Regt. Gy. Sgt. Strong and five mortar men went to the 1-Hq-2. Platoon Sgt. Kaszki went to 2-Hq-2, while Corp. Wilson and five other mortar men went to 3-Hq-2. Our company is pretty well scattered throughout the new organizations.

The Regiment took part in the ceremonies forming the new Division in place of the old Brigade, and our Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Hart acted as Regimental Commander for the ceremony.

Among the transfers, we lost Lt. Col. Swink to the 2-Hq-2, along with Lt. Harris, our former Communication Officer; Lt. Stallings to 1-Hq-2; Major Partridge to command 3-Hq-2; Dr. Southcombe took command of the 4th Medical Co., and ChPhM Webster left us for 2-Hq-8; ChPhM Skillen, from Spokane, Wash., took over the crew in the Btn. Sick Bay.

Several of the reservists have left for home, among them being R. A. Smith, Pfc.; D. D. Burns, Pvt.; C. F. Keeton, Pvt.; R. R. Reed, Pvt. ACK Nelson of the reserves got paid off and not wanting to have to worry about the draft, shipped over and is not trying to get aboard ship.

Promotions during the month are: Kidd, Charles "P" to Corp. (CP); Howard T. Garland to Pfc. (CP); George Gillingham to Pfc. (CP); and Gaylord W. Heater to



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ACK, (Reg) USMCR: Pvt. K. H. Babb was assigned to Communications, also Pvt. L. C. Gregoire. Several of the reserves are in school and when they return we expect to have several of them assigned.

We are very busy these days making boat landings and soldiering on the parade grounds. The **COMPANY A**, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, practiced boat landing from the USS "Manley" while she was anchored here. The landings were successful even though some of the men got "wet feet."

The men are doing better than we expected on the parade field after spending so much time out on the boon-docks at Camp Elliott.

First Sears is back on the job at the bank in Spokane, Washington, after spending three months as our "Top." Good old 1st Sgt. L. C. Payton took over again.

Our company was sorry to hear that Sgt.

Willingham had to go to the Naval Hospital. Everybody misses his wise cracks and stories about the good Old Marine Corps. Here's hoping to see him back in a short time.

We have had little rain except for the last week when the boys were out hiking. It almost turned out to be a swimming party (without the feminine touch). It looks as if we might have a little rain now, that's why this article is all wet.

Since arriving at the Base from Camp Elliott, January 15th, we have been enjoying life more fully with hot running water and the other little conveniences that make good Marines gripe about not having when they have to do without. The last month has seen comparatively few changes in the personnel of **COMPANY B**, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, as compared to some previous months, or it would seem that way since, rather than going in one or two groups, they have been drifting away in twos or threes.

Lt. Bowen Asserson was among those first to leave this month to assume new duties with the 2nd Transport here at the Base. This company wishes him all the best of luck wherever his duty takes him since we found him to be a good officer and a friend.

Corporal J. M. Tate left us to join Base Headquarters Co. Pfc. J. J. Humphries and A. V. Ellis along with Pvt. C. C. Short have gone to the 2nd Signal Co. Pfc. L. C. Brown joined the 1st Defense Battalion. Pvt. D. Sille is now with the Headquarters Co., 8th Marines. Pvts. C. E. Sodoroff and T. C. Plesha left by Navy transport USS "Regulus" for Mare Island. C. Mayo, after making Corporal, transferred to Hq. Co., 8th Marines, and will continue his duties as chief messman.

Corporals Davies E. Wakefield and Leonard W. Smith have recently joined us, also F. M. V. F. La Greea and Pvt. M. Taylor.

With these changes life here will continue with its usual queer quirks and turns which we will report next month.

This is **COMPANY C**, First Battalion, 8th Marines, with its scuttlebutt for the month.

We have had a number of transfers: 12 men to the 1st Defense Btn., 10 to the 2nd Btn. and 15 to the 3rd. Our joinings were less than the transfers so our strength is below that of the previous month.

Co. C had a little "sea going" a couple weeks ago. We went aboard the USS "Manley" and had landing party drill. The boys are all bragging that they did not get sea sick on their first cruise. There were a few that should have zigged instead of zagged and as a result they got their pants wet when they landed on the beach. Other than that there were no mishaps. The company seemed to enjoy the change of routine.

The volunteer engineers have our draining system, around the tent area, well in hand. We are now accustomed to our quarters and everything is going along smoothly.

Since last heard from, **COMPANY D**, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, has been subject to varied activity. In fact we have been joining and transferring men so fast that our heads are still numb.

We are glad to extend a hearty welcome

to Sgt. Wm. E. Atkinson, Corp. Thomas E. Drade, Corp. Roy L. Hale, Corp. Dennis A. Hillyard, and Corp. Harold C. Lakes. They joined this company recently, and so far they have proved themselves to be a distinct asset to our outfit.

Since our arrival at the Base, we have had our share of parades. In fact we were present in all our glory at the dedication of our newly christened 2nd Marine Division. Several parades were called off at the last minute due to rain.

The boys have been keeping busy with a series of landing maneuvers, field exercises, and some good plain close-order drill. Several days ago, the .22 caliber rifles were passed out and a small amount of target practice was enjoyed. It seems as though Company D isn't going to get a chance at the rifle range, so the boys are keeping their "shooting eyes" in shape with small-bore firing. The fellows enjoyed themselves a good deal, and hope to get another chance to "squeeze them off" soon.

It seems that we have quite a number of would-be fish in our outfit, because out of the whole company only a very few failed to qualify in swimming. Lessons will soon be in order for those who did not qualify, and before long we hope there will be no member of our organization that cannot at least keep afloat.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 8TH MARINES

has looked on several new faces since our last report. Joining our organization recently were Sup. Sgt. Donald C. Gordon from 3rd Btn., 2nd Marines; Corp. Wilfred A. Schlatter from Hawthorn, Nev.; Pfc. Malcolm B. Loughridge from Co. "F," 2nd Btn., 8th Marines; Corp. Hoage from Bremerton, Wash.; Corp. Honnoll from Base Troops, Casuel, and Corp. Shockley from the same company.

Promotions have been slackening off lately but we manage to get one or two. Pvt. Victor J. Seiba was the lucky man, being promoted to Asst. Cook. Sgt. Olsen had his rank changed to Mess Sgt. Congratulations to both of you and we hope that you keep up the good work.

We are sorry to lose Corp. Strauss and Corp. Hykel, who have been given dependency discharges, and we wish them the best of luck.

We all wish 1st Sgt. Schwalbe, Corp. Neal Elms, Pfc. Donald D. Stiles, Pvt. Daniels and Pvt. Morris Skinner a speedy recovery from various ailments at the Naval Hospital.

With boat landings, CPXs, hikes, inspections, etc., we are kept busy but never too busy.

This report finds **COMPANY E**, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines, feeling pretty low, due to the loss of one of the most popular members of our organization: the late 1st Lt. Edmond M. Glick, who was suddenly taken ill from heart attack and died on February 18. All the officers of the regiment, and the men from "E" attended the funeral.

Sgt. Frank Skendall, our new property Sergeant passed around the stogies yesterday in celebration of his third stripe. Congratulations Frank.

Our company mascot, Pvt. "Easy" was AWOL about twelve (12) hours again and was brought back in a most unsatisfactory condition. Pvt. "Easy" was given five (5) days' bones and water.

One of our organization, Pfc. Stanley

THE LEATHERNECK

Shuler has become air-minded and will be leaving soon for Parachute School.

Several of our company have gone in for Rollerskating and have made it known that they will learn to skate or bust. So far we believe it has been mostly bust, but "don't give up the ship."

Well, "Spring is just around the corner," and so is **COMPANY F**, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines. Our days have been filled with hikes and school, and our hikes have been overflowing with wet rains. All in all, we have had long hikes, short schools, and plenty of wet rain. As the native Californians describe their state, "first it dawns on you, then it falls on you."

Attention, Mr. Fissel! The men of Co. "F" claim that your hiking record was recently broken! Can this be true?

Second Lt. W. F. Spang is back with Company "F" having transferred from the 7th Defense. Welcome, Mr. Spang.

Among the new men in our company are Sgts. Geo. E. Moore and Mort Dunning, Corporal Edward Antich and Corporal Ferdinando Auferro. Transferred from Company "F" were, Corporal Amedo J. Trimarchi, Pvt. Lewis Frammer and Pvt. C. R. Brown. Best of luck is wished to these men by all.

Pl. Sgt. Kron, our snake "Charmer," is now 1st Sgt. Kron, due to a well earned promotion.

From beneath our work comes **COMPANY G**, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines, to sound off and give you LEATHERNECK readers an inside glimpse of our recent doings.

Lieutenant Ryland, who has been at the rifle range for a period of two weeks, is back with the Company again. Lt. Ryland has successfully passed the physical examination, and has hopes of being assigned to flight training soon. Pfc. R. L. Witt has passed the physical examination and hopes to be assigned to the newly organized parachute troops. Happy landings, Witt.

There has been a great many changes in the company during the current month. Elvis R. L. Moore was recently promoted to Corporal. M. G. Watson, J. T. Turner, A. "C" Wyatt, M. O. Owens, L. P. Clement, C. O. Aaron, and H. H. Fisher, all reserves from Galveston, Texas, have all returned home for discharge. We were glad to have them with us and wish them success on their return to civilian life. Pfc. R. K. Smith and Pvt. F. P. Steed were transferred to the 2d Engineer Bn., Pvt. W. R. Mitchel was transferred to the 2d Signal Co., Pfc. E. E. Freese, and B. A. Richards have been transferred to Hq&Ser Co., 8th Marines. We wish the men success in their new organizations.

Last week found the company making ship to shore movements from the destroyer USS "Manley." This proved very interesting as many of the boys had never made any of these active operations before. The operations were very successful and much knowledge was gained.

COMPANY H, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines, has been on the go this month from beginning to end. We find that regulations are a bit different here than out at Camp Elliott. One of these differences being the living quarters. If you don't know what we mean, just try sleeping under canvas for a couple of months and then move into a building. We have become quite accustomed to our wide bunks.

steam heat and hot showers. The truth is, it was no easy job. These Marines are a hardy people and every now and then you hear one of them express the desire to be back in the tents at Elliott.

During the past month we have been studying and practicing a number of the arts of soldiering. We have knocked our knuckles on the bayonet course, and have also shed our sincere tears of joy upon leaving the base gas chamber after our gas mask instruction. Of course the machine gun has come in for its share of attention. After all what's a machine gun company without machine guns? Don't answer please—Hikes? Yes, we have made several of them. Something new in the way of excuses to get out in the field are our CPXs (New Deal letters for command post exercise). Well it could be.

There haven't been as many changes in the personnel of the company this month. We have had a few transfers to other outfits. Several of the Reserves have been discharged and a few men have joined us.

Gy. Sgt. Shaffer is on 30-day furlough. Pl. Sgt. Ussery joined us and is completely settled and happy to be back with the machine guns.

Before signing off we would like to extend our most sincere thanks for the co-operation we received from the Sailors aboard the USS "Manley" during the landing operations.

We will see you in the next issue. Adieu.

This is **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, THIRD BATTALION, 8TH MARINES**, sounding off again. We are still by some unknown stroke of fortune at the Marine Corps Base, and we are happy, to say the least, that we are here. The Mortar Platoon has been running a race with the weather man to complete the Gunners Tests that they have primed themselves for. Mortar men, we are pulling for you.

The Communication Platoon as usual is working out a lot in the rugged areas around San Diego. Those communicators really can put it over when they want to.

This organization has started an Intelligence School for new personnel, and they are working very hard on the Section to get it to perform smoothly. We have the desire in this outfit to have the best intelligence section in the division, and by the indications I think it is going to be second to none.

Due to the national emergency we have been having an abundance of field problems, and we are all getting some fine work in the field. Training has been extensive and will be even more so in the future.

We have a new 1st Sgt. working with our own 1st Sgt. His name is Theodore Beck, and we think that he will be alright because he hasn't sounded off with a "regulation growl" since he has been with us. At any rate welcome to our fold, First Sgt. Beck.

This correspondent is guilty of a great misdemeanor in that he has not mentioned the illustrious medical section from the Navy that is attached to this organization. My apologies, boys. We know you're around even though we don't say much about it. As everyone knows, a medical unit is highly important to the functioning of a good organization. We have an excellent unit with us, so be it known to all that we are proud of them.

We have been having a little of that "California Dew" lately which is serving to retard only a little of our progress. It doesn't make much difference what the

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weather is to this outfit, because we always seem to go right through and come out on top with the "situation well in hand."

1st Sgt. John J. Sedlak has departed on a much-earned furlough. His duties as 1st Sgt. of **COMPANY I**, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, have been taken over by 1st Sgt. Wm. J. Young who also has been made assistant to Capt. Alva B. Lasswell with the Non-Commissioned Officers' School. The scope of this school will include the organization, weapons and tactical employment of the infantry battalion.

Among the transfers of the last month were the following: Pfc. Dean F. Meade, company runner and your previous LEATHERNECK reporter to Hq. and Ser. Co., where his good services are now available. Pvt. George LeR. Johnson and Theodore H. Woodward went to the 1st Def. Bn. To Mare Island went Pvt. Durward R. Dunn, Virgil E. Periman, Sydney R. Stern and Henry W. Welsh. Good luck to all these men and keep up the good work while seeing the world.

Again this month there have been no promotions to report, but better luck next time.

Well, here we are enjoying the sunshine of San Diego with a little rain about every other day. **COMPANY K**, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, remains pretty much the same except for a few transfers to Mare Island. Those transferred to Mare Island are Pfc. L. Stevens, Pvt. Tucker, Guy and Lowery. We wish them good luck up there "Frisco Way." We have a basketball team under the able management of Corp. L. Osborn. They have played several games and show great promise. Five of our men are racking their brains through the Battalion Intelligence School under the patient instruction of Lt. Smith. The Company is following an active routine in training with quite a bit of schooling. The good old oil known as seattlebutt is as thick as ever, but after all, it makes the world go round. Congrats to Pl. Sgt. Stempa for his promotion. Well that's all for now, Adios.

COMPANY L, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, reporting all's well at the Base in San Diego, Calif.

Transfers have been depleting our ranks. Several of our men to Mare Island; a few to the 1st Defense; two to Aviation duty. 1st Sgt. Joseph Gurney has been awaiting assignment to 2nd Signal. Pl. Sgt. James J. Harris has joined our outfit from Pearl Harbor.

Education seems to be the key word of the day. Some of our gang attending Engineers' School, others attending Intelligence School, which incidentally is being conducted by our own Lt. Lieutenant C. C. Smith. Our NCOs are attending a course in Basic training.

Qualifications on the bayonet course have been made by most of the men this month. Their records look mighty fine, too. This is due to a great deal of hard work on both the part of the men and excellent instruction of our non-commissioned officers. They have all been working hard to get the boys in shape. Here they are: 1st Sgt. Spragg, Pl. Sgt. Atkins, Pl. Sgt. Bayless, Pl. Sgt. Harris, Sgt. McClusky, and Sgt. Sharan. Congratulations are in order for Pl. Sgt. Atkins; looks like a wet down for us.

We don't know where we will be next month, but you will be hearing from us.

During the month of January **COMPANY M**, 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, underwent a series of transferings and joinings. The transfers managed a comfortable superiority with the result that we have reduced our strength to a well rounded hundred and forty-odd. The inter-company diamond ball league limped through to its finish. The standings were company headquarters, 2nd platoon, 1st platoon and 3rd platoon; win, place, show and also ran in that order. Our acting first sergeant, "Scotty" Travis, received his first soldier stripes the other a.m. The men were all as tickled about it as "Scotty" was. Corporal Curry swore by all that was holy he wouldn't ship over. He saved his face by a technicality. Shipping over doesn't include extensions. We submit an Ode, "Twice a month the men get kale, one fourth to stores; three fourths to ale." End of ode.

From "Lake" Elliott, **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 10TH MARINES**, bids our ship-mates "Ahoy." Despite the rampages of old "Jupe Pluvius," the caissons are still rolling. Welcomed to our fold during the past month were 1st Lt. Wm. T. Wingo, fresh from the Army Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Md., who will serve as the regimental Ordnance, ammunition, and transportation officer, also 2nd Lt. Robert A. Nicholson, USMCR, who has just reported in from the Army Communication School, of Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey. He is to be our Regimental Communication Officer. Also among the "Malahinis" is Sgt. Major Hans O. Rasmussen, who has taken over the duties of Regimental Sergeant; Major Vice, Sgt. Major Nicholas M. Grieco who left the artillery with the respect and admiration of all hands and we regret to see him leave.

Corp. A. M. Young, our versatile property and police Sgt., has proven his versatility the past month. Digging gun emplacements atop Nellie's—is not usually the duties of our "Legree," but he rose to the task and thanks to his industry and energy the firing batteries have their emplacements.

Pfc. Edward C. Jewsbury, Oklahoma's gift to the women of America, according to one of our "Pill Rollers," is having difficulties in affairs of the heart.

Sgt. John O. Abbott was busy the past week passing out the old 2 for 5's upon his promotion to Sgt. Also Corp. Robert E. Bray, Pfc. Harold A. Gibson, Clement J. Stadler, and Barney T. Welch.

Sgt. Donald V. Adams, message center head man has had some difficulty determining between leather-lined gloves and gloves leather, and has requested the QM Depot, Headquarters, Washington, D. C., to straighten the matter out.

Sgt. Kenneth W. Fendler, erstwhile Police Sergeant, is now envorting for the QM Department.

The Communication personnel under the direction of 2nd Lt. Nicholson ably assisted by TSgt. James P. Drummond are dotting and dashing all over the surrounding "messas."

Until next time, adios.

This liquid California sunshine sort of got the best of the boys at the Base and flooded them a little, but it hasn't bothered **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, 1ST BATTALION, 10TH MARINES**, a bit, the 10th being the hardy outfit that it is. However, here's some-

thing that both pleased and saddened us. Regimental Sgt. Major N. M. (Nick) Grieco was transferred to Headquarters and left for the east last Friday, 14 February. Sgt. Major Rasmussen, an old timer who is a very genial fellow is replacing him, though we miss old Nick personally, things are humming right along as usual.

There's been a great feud between "Knucklehead" and "Paget." It started when a question of precedence in accompanying the inspection party came up between the two canines. I know it must have been difficult for the officers to keep a straight face with "Sgt. Knucklehead" and "Sgt. Paget" following the party and exchanging dirty growls and keeping in perfect step all the way.

The rainy day hero of the recent Santa Anna wind was QM Corp. Chas. R. Juhnke. Single-handed he rushed around hammering down tent decks and generally fighting old Santa Anna to a finish. Result: Instead of being blown clear to the top of old Mt. Nellie's Tit, the camp is still on Kearney Mesa.

We've annexed a band of our own, and now have the rare privilege of a concert each afternoon after chow.

Blushing Pvt. Marvin Franklin is no longer a blushing bachelor. He's become a benedict—but he's still blushing. They have an apartment in La Jolla.

All the Camp Schools are in full swing, and that groaning you heard way down there at the hospital was most of Camp Elliott taking competitive promotional exams. That was really a workout and now we all eagerly await the results. The password nowadays is, "How'd I do?" and, "What was my score?"

Well, Shannon, hope both ends will soon be okay and you back with the boys. In the meantime, happy landings, from the gang in H&S, 1st Bn., 10th Marines.

BATTERY A, First Battalion, Tenth Marines, is now well on its way in its second month at Camp Elliott. The many new men who joined the Battery earlier in the year are now fully initiated; part of our family, and fast learning the intricacies of artillery.

All is not work in the field, however, for the past month has given opportunity to several of the men to pursue studies in special work to their liking. As a result of schools held at the Camp, many of our marines have become more proficient in their particular fields of endeavor; Privates Gehring and Ayme were fortunate in being sent to Radio School.

The extremely worried look on Corporal Beckley's handsome physiognomy for the past month has been occasioned by his attendance at the 10th Marines Clerical School where he has been mastering the "ins" and "outs" of muster rolls and morning reports. Beckley's intimate friends are already calling him First Sergeant and the worries of the responsibility which may soon come to him as a result of his deep concentration in matters clerical are already weighing heavily on his shoulders.

Sergeant Dick Bouck's section has on two occasions qualified for the Battery championship in building roads in the rain and Dick informs us that his section is composed of some of the best "mudders" in the country.

The fresh air, working parties and plenty of hikes have made appetites in the Battery a thing of wonder. As a result the mess hall has taken somewhat of a beating. However, its massive tables have

served not only the hungry but also the ambitious. Nearly every member of the battery has found himself seated there lately, not to eat but to place on paper his knowledge of artillery so that he might qualify for promotion. Promotional examinations were held in the mess hall recently and the results of these examinations and the promotion lists are being eagerly awaited by all hands.

Many have been the questions regarding Joe Chalfins whereabouts when he takes off after a hard day's work in the company office. Until recently divulged to his bunkie, the answer has been a riddle. Now it can be told—Joe is in love.

Last but not least, credit and plenty of it must be given to our men who have worked on the night, Asiatic, expedition working parties. These men are our heroes who go out in the back of our camp in the dark hours of the night and toward China, dig into mother earth, their purpose a noble one, their efforts appreciated by all.

From beneath our work crawls **BATTERY B**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, to sound off.

Sgt. Pawloski, the former recruit instructor from the Marine mill on the east coast known as Parris Island, is "Baker" Battery's acting 1st-Sgt. and doing a right nice job of it.

We can still hear on a clear day the voices of Gy-Sgt. Wells and Pl-Sgt. "Cal" Watters sounding off deflection right, left, right, etc., when the mud is less than two feet deep (don't let this mud howling fool you, some of the boys like it out here).

Amongst the newcomers this month are Corporals K. C. Jones, and T. H. Hughes, reservists who are taking over the machine gun section.

In our athletic department we have a very fine ball team under the able leadership of "Casey Jones," and a Volley Ball Team. Both teams in top positions with only a few more games remaining to be played to determine the Battalion Champs.

Since getting those trucks out of an almost impossible situation, consisting of mud, one night, the boys of this outfit are about to be known as the "floating battalion."

"Flash!" In our cozy little mud pit in Camp Elliott, we receive the news from the office that our fledgling Corporal Couch, Harold LeR., first line mechanic in 1st Bn. garage, has taken 30-day furlough to do the Spring plowing on the old homestead in the fair state of Missouri.

Pvt. Willie Diage is strutting around with a new profile after an "appendectomy" on his nose.

Congratulations to Pfc. Groth who topped the Battery Examination list, and to Corp. Woodruff for buying another 32 V8; strange how that hole got in the other one's transmission!

I never did know the name of that fellow who is credited with being the first to utter that old adage, "It never rains but what it pours." However, I'm certain of one thing—he must have spent some time at Camp Elliott. Honest, these California mists are something. The mud and water they can kick up makes the famed tropical cloudbursts sound like they were from Major Bowes' radio program.

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In spite of everything, **BATTERY C**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, marches on. New recruits continue to swell the ranks, and new ratings continue to grace the sleeves of the deserving men. Sgt. Brooks came back from his furlough to find a Pl-Sgt.'s chevron waiting for him; while Pvt. Chas. Whalen has stepped up into the 1st-Class division. On top of that, a group of the fellows took examinations the day before yesterday—for next issue we should have a list of promotions a yard long.

The only sorry note in the Bty's present picture is the departure of 2nd Lt. Rogers, who is reporting to Fort Sill, Okla., for advance artillery work. Aside from his talent for gaining the respect of the men as a gentleman, Mr. Rogers is also largely responsible for the efficient manner in which the firing sections have snapped into shape. Therefore, we are doubly regretful about his leaving, and sincerely hope that we all will meet again.

We are not exactly sure of the status of **BATTERY D**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, here in Camp Elliott. We are designated as artillery, but so far due to the abundance of California Sunshine (the kind that washes bridges away) we have been doing a great deal of training in accordance with the old standby, MCO No. 146. Also, we are now pretty good at building ditches and drying our tents. There is a ray of hope, though, in that we have been assured that this is also unusual weather. Maybe someday we will have a little unusual usual California weather.

As for Battery news, there is little. Last week many of our prospective Corporals and Sergeants took an examination for promotion to those ranks. The results haven't been published as yet, but hope springs eternal in the hearts of each and every one who took the examinations. Good luck to them all, and may they come out on top. Sergeant Tully has been designated to go to the Parachute School at Lakehurst, New Jersey. A machine gun section (Two .50 Cal) has been added to the Battery and has made us all think of air attacks. Life at Camp Elliott is otherwise routine and few changes or joinings are now taking place.

We are still trying to get in a good amount of training, and everything looks as if it were rapidly being ironed out and Dog Battery will again be the efficient organization it was before the rapid expansion.

It behooves me to mention "vacation" again at this time of the year. **BATTERY E**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, is vacationing here at Camp Elliott, in San Diego. I know it's not exactly "ericket" to continually rub it in about "Sunny" California and all that stuff, but I only want you less fortunates to know how we lucky people are faring. Just for example—can you imagine anything more thrilling than a nice canoe ride to the chow hall, or wading out to troop inspection, or better still, getting up in the middle of the night for a nice little canter through the muck and mud for a visit to Uncle John?—Great stuff. Pl. Sgt. Albert H. Wunderly joined us from Mare Island a few days ago, where he had done duty aboard the USS "Northampton." You were lucky to draw Battery E, Al. We have, as you know, the best softball team in the regiment—we think.

Our BC, Capt. Adreon, has been having a busy time lately, making recommenda-

tions, holding examinations, chairmanizing officers' dinner-dances, etc. Busy, yes, but duck soup for the skipper. Lt. Henderson has gained the reputation of being the best liked officer on the "Campus." "Shanghai" Rose told us so. He heard Lt. Fry has been right on the beam lately, and the communications sections are clicking with veterans' precision. Pl. Sgt. Otis A. Israel, our acting 1st Sgt., has been recommended for the rank of 1st Sgt., and rightfully so. Sgt. John M. Carroll was recommended for rank of Pl. Sgt. Aside from that the following named "salts" took the Sgt.'s exam.; results unknown at this sitting: Corps. Hicklin, Dezutel, Rander, Ball and Shaw.

Now if I had more time, I'd tell you all about some of the many things in which Battery E excels, but I have to dash off a pay-roll and then make a quick liberty to Los Angeles. Until next time.

Something happened to our contribution for last month's issue of THE LEATHERNECK and **BATTERY F**, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines wasn't represented. However, we will attempt to give you all the dope since we last published our comings and goings.

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Our Battery Commander, 1st Lt. J. L. Stewart, is detached February 25th for temporary duty at Fort Sill and 1st Lt. R. C. Hiatt will take command of the battery. 2d Lt. H. A. Feehan was transferred to the battery to take over the duties of R. O.

2d Lt. G. H. West is still sick in the Naval Hospital. We sincerely hope he will return in the near future to assume the duties of Battery Exec.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Sgt. Bill Malloy, Corp. Hogue and Corp. Morris, and Pfc. Cartwright and Pfc. Dykes for their new stripes. Confidentially, the cigars were lousy. It certainly seems that they could do better than 2 for 5 cigars on an occasion such as this.

We are indeed blessed with having the most even tempered top sergeant in the Marine Corps. 1st Sgt. Robbins is always the same—he is always mad about something. We all enjoy his good natured growls.

Due to the consistent rain (California dew), our training schedule has been jug-

gled about somewhat. Our field work has been held to a minimum because of the mud. However, every man in the battery is developing into a gunner because of extensive gun drills held indoors. This field artillery is really interesting when you know the why's and how's of everything we do.

Pvt. Bob Wilson is doing a good job getting our baseball team organized. Because of the bad weather, we haven't had an opportunity to do anything other than just organize. We certainly talk a good game, anyhow.

All of our best wishes go with Corp. Bob Gray on March 5th. He is taking the examination preparatory to transfer to Washington, where he will study for his commission. We hope you make it, Corporal.

Best of wishes to everybody until the next issue.

Since our first appearance here **HEAD-QUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 3RD BATTALION, 10TH MARINES'** outward and inward visage has changed. We have been able to see a steadily increasing improvement both in the field and class room. The men are adapting themselves to their assigned positions, learning their jobs and because of this we are able to go into the field and give a creditable showing.

Schools in Radio, Telephone and Instrument operation are in progress giving each man a chance to feel of some importance to the Battery as well as giving himself some valuable experience in one of the three sections, in addition many of the fellows are attending the Regimental Telephone School.

The roster includes four welcome new names on the Pfc. list: Richard K. Brockway, George R. Smith, Chester J. Kubisiak and Harvey W. Laughrey being the fortunate ones.

BATTERY G, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines, is now about two months along. An incoherent conglomeration at first, it has now become a smooth running organization. Thanks to the direction of our "Skipper," First Lieutenant Floom, and his able assistants, Second Lieutenants Church, Bleker and Halpern, and to the management of First Sergeant Lail.

Congratulations to former Gunnery Sergeant Kafka who is now Marine Gunner but regret he was detached from this Battery. Congrats are also in order to those now known as Sergeant Beler and Corporals Kozol and Cannon. After the Battery Exams go through the fire there will be a lot more, I assure you. We wish luck to Corporal Strait who is reenlisting in the U. S. S. "Outside."

Our eraniums are sure getting a pounding these days from the various schools. Second Lieutenant Bleker is attending a Liaison school every morning. In the afternoon several from the Battery are going to a Clerical school, the Detail to Telephone school and Corporal Yancey to Intelligence school. The rest of the Battery get schooling on the 75 mm. Gun.

After the intensive session of schooling is over the boys relax in the Recreation room in the evening and listen to the radio and the soothing music that comes forth like "Rhumbogee" or "Beat me daddy—." Or they indulge in a game of ping pong or read the magazines. Some go to the movies at the Base Auditorium and I'll ignore mentioning the ones who spend their evenings "snowing at the Canteen."

THE LEATHERNECK

But just when it seems the members of the Battery are getting acquainted with each other enough to recognize whose foot is descending from the top bunk and into their face, there is talk of a split up and some of us going to help form another Battalion. We don't like it but all we can say is "You're a Marine now."

Well the fire has gone out so I'd better break camp, but I'll be back and "pitch" another one next month.

Just a back-flare from old **BATTERY H**, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines. Not so many of the readers have heard about the shell-shocked Batteries of the new third Bn, 10th Marines. "Well, to tell the truth," this is a brand new Battery, having formed January 1, 1941, but as members we have some of the old timers among us. 'Tis revealing how soon a few old campaigners can whip a new organization into condition. Between school, RSOP's and gun drill you would think this Battery one of the older ones.

And by the way: We finally found out how to beat the draft, "Join the Reserves." While speaking of Reserves, we have a few members of the 22nd Reserve Battalion from the glamorous city of Los Angeles, and a few from the 9th Battalion from the big city of Chicago. Most of them are out trying out their new found friend, "The Rifle." Best of luck to you on rec-order day, boys.

Will sign off for this time until again we go into the news—Adios.

BATTERY I, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines, has now completed its organizing in the fact that we have received from Peking, China, a new first sergeant, one R. H. Gibb, who incidentally seems to like to put the boys through their paces in physical drill (growls can be heard from reveille to taps). The battery has a reorganization of the squad room, decks shine, windows sparkle, and the men have learned to use a bit of polish on leather equipment. Slow but sure the raw ones are beginning to look like Marines. The slogan of this battery is not made up of big words, but of snap, pop, and click! Some of the civilian clothes that the men wear take my breath away, but oh, how they must make the darlin's heart throb, until we all invariably break out the proverbial dollar and a half.

In detaching to the 6th Marines, 2nd Lt. William G. Tinsley, we lost a fine officer and we hope that he will not be sorry for his short stay in I Battery. In the line of promotions, Pfc. Louis B. Scott is now a Corporal (CP). Congratulations. And from all the examinations that were taken a short time ago, it looks as if a lot more rates are due to be issued. I know that a lot of the boys are 'way up on the list so the increase in stripes in the battery will soon be noticed (we hope).

Here are a few clinical notes from the **2ND MEDICAL BATTALION**. Hospital corpsmen attached to the F.M.F. during these trying times find themselves in the unique position of being neither fish nor fowl, that is, hybrid creatures with a white hat in one hand and a garrison cap in the other. The period of adjustment of this "new order" has been very difficult for most of us, but once the metamorphosis (just like caterpillars, you know) is completed, and you get used to the field scarf,

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garrison cap, and tight fitting coat, you find that in spite of your original prejudices, it's a pretty good outfit.

Wally Gagan, known to old Brooklynites as the "Sands St. Playboy," is now pounding the typewriter for the Third Med. Co. Jack Thurman, the only man known to science to subsist entirely on cigarettes and coffee, keeps close tabs on the property of the 1st Med. Co. Ralph Zobel, one hundred and fifteen pounds of fighting wildcat, tells us about his hair-raising experiences "up the river" in China.

Harry (Beau Brummel) Jockman didn't fancy the surgical liquid diet he was on during his stay at the hospital. "They can't do that to a pharmacist's mate"—but they did.

We are all happy to hear that Joseph W. Collins made Pharmacist, and that Matty Millard is on the new chief's list.

Irving W. Jones, who requested duty with the F.M.F., and Harold Betzner, who requested sea duty from the F.M.F., and got it. These men are of unique distinction and deserve mention.

We are having examinations for promotion again at **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE COMPANY, 2ND ENGINEER BATTALION**. Recently, the regularity of these tests has become alarmingly similar to the old promotional examinations back in our old school days. And rugged Engineers famous for their independent devil-may-care attitude, are scurrying for cover to some quiet corner where they can wrestle with the good old Marine Corps Handbook. Well, here's good luck to all the boys, and may the best Marines win.

Congratulations are in order for newly appointed Sgt. Wilbur E. Hills; everybody agrees that the bigger job has made Sgt. Hills an even bigger man than he was as an alert, assertive, top-ranking Corporal.

Transportation section has just added five motorcycles to their caravan. They are plenty of fun for the boys but a big headache to T-Sgt. Nathan Conyers.

New little brother in the family is the camouflage platoon, headed by 1st Lt. Hinkle. These boys take their work very seriously and have been practicing their camouflaging all over the place. We're all expecting any day now to walk up to where the good old barracks used to be and not to be able to find it, if they continue at the rate they're going.

Next month we will let you know who the lucky lads were who made the highest scores on the exams.

This brief article should be dedicated solely to Sgt. Major Farley, the Battalion Sgt. Major. His insistence being responsible for what may appear hereinbefore or hereinafter.

COMPANY A, 2nd Engineer Battalion, is still "mired" down on a variety of projects at Camp Elliott, though there is reason to believe that we soon may join the select circle at the Base, turning our tasks here at Elliott over to Company B. The three months' training period here has resulted in some very interesting work, ranging from our pet project of a permanent bridge over the San Diego River to just plain ditch digging. In between those two wide extremes are a number of good roads, combat ranges, 1,000 inch ranges and the usual number of latrines, not to mention myriad odd jobs grouped in a "must" classification.

The work has been hard and uncomfortable at times. That latter being due mostly to an over abundance of California sunshine in the liquid state. It is with a distinct feeling of regret that we turn in our tools and prepare to move into the Base for a more prosaic existence known as "Basic Training."

So many changes have occurred during the past few weeks that it would be impossible to list them here. Notable among these many changes was the loss through resignation of our former Company Commander, 2nd Lt. W. L. Painter, USMCR. The company takes this opportunity to wish Mr. Painter well in his new job as Lt. (CEC), USNR, and to welcome the new Company Commander, 1st Lt. August L. Vogt, USMCR.

Among the enlisted men we find promotions and specialists ratings coming along at a fast clip. Practically all of our NCO's are "Brand New," but highly efficient nonetheless. Our outside man and Construction Foreman, Tech. Sgt. John Smolinski, an old timer, ably assisted by Sgts. Lawson, Miller, and Smith, are about early and late keeping the work on an even keel. All of the above named men have been recommended for promotion and we have a good supply of material on the waiting list to replace them when and if their ship comes in.

In closing we wish to mention the new additions to our ranks: The Organized Marine Corps Reserve. In this company they have fitted in well with the general scheme of things. In fact the only way we can tell the regular from the reserve is by examination of Service Record Books.

Here's your reporter again going to press for **COMPANY B**, Second Engineer Battalion, to give you all the latest dope. First, it's congrats to Sgt. John W. Brettman, whose enlistment expired on Feb. 17, 1941. Sgt. Brettman reenlisted on Feb. 18th, and was reappointed Sergeant (Temp.), but how come no cigars yet, Sarge? Corp. Geo. A. Stranahan transferred to Hd. & Serv. Co. and is now in charge of one of the Drafting Rooms. Pvt. Jack F. Martindale to home on Medical Discharge. 2d Lt. Smith, Sgt. Goldberg, and several of the boys getting plenty of leg exercise at "M" Range (wading around in the mud), also nice sun tans. How're the sore back by now, fellows? We understand that we are to relieve the A Company Mud Hogs at Camp Elliott in the very near future. I understand the "Skipper" and "Top" are spending their week ends improving their golfing and piscatorial abilities. Any luck, "Top"? Ten Pfes. took exams for Corporal, and thirty Pfts. took the exam for Pfc. yesterday. The best of luck to youse guys. Well, guess that's about all for this time, so until we go to press again, it's Adios Amigos.

COMPANY C, 2d Engineer Battalion, has passed another month and we find ourselves in deep confusion, with men coming and going. A lot of water has passed under the bridge since you heard from us last. Speaking of water reminds me. We lost all of our boats to the 2d Transport Company. We were all sorry, because everyone enjoyed working with them.

The men are now resting up from the work done on the Portable Dock. Setting the dock was quite a job, but with our Company Commander, 2d Lt. William G. Thrash, leading us and working with us, we assembled it and then took it down. This job sent two of our men to the hospital, but their injuries are not serious. We all have hopes for their speedy recovery.

Some of the Reservists attached to our Company are now at the Rifle Range firing for record. We are expecting high qualification scores, so good luck, fellows, "hold 'em and squeeze 'em."

The squadroom is buzzing with the choice bit of scuttlebutt concerning the possibility of a journey to be made by this Company soon. We hope you have enjoyed our visit.

Another month has rolled around and your correspondent finds that it is time to spread a little news about **BASE HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY**. Congratulations are in order for the following who have been promoted to the rank indicated: Pl-Sgt. Perkins, Pl-Sgt. Cadonau, Pl-Sgt. O'Connor, Stf-Sgt. Heikes, Stf-Sgt. Tarver, Corp. Stoltnow, Pfc. Chandler, Pfc. Disinger, Pfc. Kwinaki, ACK. Stewart, and

ACK. Stallings. 1st-Sgt. Cook shipped over and took a 30-day furlough and 1st-Sgt. Dupler has the reins during his absence. We lost 2d Lt. Thomas to the new Second Division and joined 2d Lt. Scully to replace him. A large number of one-time regulars, now reserves, have joined us in various capacities, replacing many of the regulars. We welcome our new Police Corporal, Martin J. Gutzmer, who has joined us from the Naval Hospital Guard. Hearty congratulations are extended to Marine Gunner Beeson who made that promotion this month. He is now the Assistant Athletic Officer for this Base. Furloughs are not so numerous as last month but there are still a few of the boys wandering over the country. The Navy lads down around the Dispensary are over-pleased with the merit bars (promotions) that have been passed out. Corp. Seth N. Arnesen-would-be company clerk, is still snowing the boys with the merits of Pearl Harbor. With the installation of double bunks and small lockers everyone is a bit uncomfortable but time cures most any thing, they say.

correspondent had better sign off before he says too much. Adios until next issue.

Despite the fact that "the rains came," **BASE SERVICE COMPANY** has carried on its regular routine, with the plumbers, electricians, and carpenters finding themselves on 24-hour duty repairing all that the recent storms have put out of commission.

Promotions continue to come our way, with the following named men adding bars, stripes, and what-not to the ranks indicated since our last report:

To Quartermaster Clerk (from Master Technical Sergeant): John W. Mace.

To Quartermaster Sergeant: George O. Gedicks.

To Corporal: Joel T. Bryant, Dick M. Johnson, Seldon D. Messick, Jay "G" Olsen, William C. Reynolds, Edward P. Romanek, Harmon E. Alexander, Cecil W. Huskey, Archie E. Truax, and Edgar W. Strouse.

To Private First Class: Robert W. M. Stringfield.

Men to be discharged during the past month have been First Sergeant Joseph J. McCarthy, Staff Sergeant Archie L. Knight, Sergeant Ervin J. Tuszynski, and Sergeant Walter H. Schierloth. Of these, Staff Sergeant Knight was the only one to reenlist, the others going out to become eligible for the draft. First Sergeant McCarthy, who was chief of the Base fire department, returned to his old job with the Chicago Fire Department, his experience in which rendered his services especially valuable to the local brigade of "smoke-eaters."

Transfers took Private James M. Little to the naval air station, Pensacola, and Private Paul B. Gubany to the Base Air Detachment at the San Diego Naval Air Station.

The **SIGNAL DETACHMENT** is a very busy place these days. We are not getting so many recruits from the Recruit Depot, but we are training a lot of men from the Fleet Marine Force. We have both regulars and reserves temporarily attached going to the Radio and Telephone Schools.

Corporal Patrick H. Daniels, Jr., USMCR., who was on active duty here, was discharged by special order of the Major General Commandant to accept a position with the Civil Aeronautics Administration. This position was held by Corporal Daniels prior to his being called to active duty.

Furloughs are not very numerous at this time. A few emergency furloughs have been granted in cases of death and serious sickness.

Second Lieutenant Clair F. Achenbach, USMCR., joined us from the Army Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He has been placed in charge of the Field Telephone School. Sergeants John Malnor and Paul C. Stanley joined from the Casual Company at this Base and are assisting with the police work.

Private Richard G. Hibbs has been sent to Radio Station NPL at Point Loma, California, for six months' instruction as a student radio operator, and Private Albert B. Haynes, Jr., went to Radio Station NPG at San Francisco, California, for the same purpose.

Corporal Lloyd A. Riebeling has completed six months' instruction at Radio Station NPG and is on his way back to the Signal Detachment via furlough transfer.



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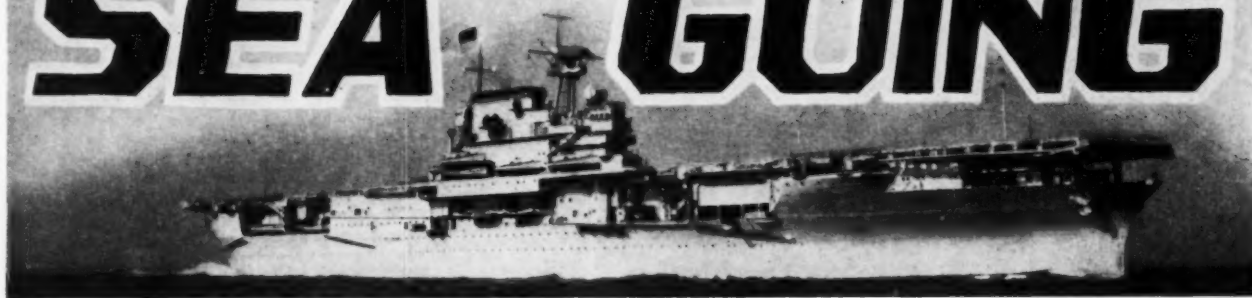
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Corporal Potter shipped over and left us for the east coast. Corporal Pistole, Field Cook Hover, Pfc. Montgomery, and Corporal Combs all decided to try the cruel outside but we expect most of them to wander back before long. We bid good luck to Pfes. O'Sullivan, Bolling, and McFall, who left us for the parachute school in Aberdeen. All in all I guess that your

SEA GOING



MARINE DETACHMENT, USS NORTHAMPTON, during this current overhaul, has been changed from the once serenely peaceful detachment we knew in Hawaii into a clamoring bedlam. All hands agree, however, that no price is too great to pay for the almost forgotten leaves and liberties to be had in the States. With the possible exception of a few of our more amorous members, no one has suffered any regrets over leaving Hawaii and most fervently hope to be able to call some "state-side" harbor Home Port from now until their sea duty expires.

Speaking of expiration of sea duty reminds us that approximately one third of the detachment has reached that enviable status. "Der Tag" is not far off for the following: PlSgt. Wunderly, Sgt. Griffin, Cpls. Croasdel, Ellen, Ferguson, Flanagan, Kanelier, Pfes. Boshier, Hetzel, O'Dell, Olson and White. The detachment is truly sorry to be losing so many old friends and first class Marines. Luck and Best Wishes, fellows. We hope our trails cross again.

During the past month we were happy to welcome three new men to our midst. Pvts. Hahn and Hansen from Sea School and Pvt. Wislocki from the First Defense. They haven't wasted any time getting acclimated and we wouldn't be surprised if they aren't sewing on a stripe in the not far distant future.

With the boys getting better acquainted in Frisco, Oakland, etc., the Marine Compartment has become the sounding board for some wild tales of the diverse ways to spend a liberty. Pvt. Boswell is fondly anticipating getting his feet onto a pair of skis. We feel certain that after the first time even though he doesn't understand the execution of a "stem turn" there will be no doubt in his mind as to the definition of a "sitzmark." Pvt. Abramson and Cpl. Ellen are still looking for convenient air field and a light plane to their fancy. Pistol Expert Sgt. Griffin is still wondering just how small a group he can hold with a .45 at one hundred yards.

The men in the **M.D. USS MISSISSIPPI** are rapidly becoming first class mountain climbers. All we need is a few more yodelers like Pappy McCarty and the "Kanakis" here would think we were a company of Swiss Guardsmen as we trudged by.

One of our practice marches took place on a rainy Sunday. We rode via some army trucks from Aiea to the start of the Nanakuli Trail, where we disembarked

in the downpour, clambered over a fence, and started upward toward the mountain ridge. By the time we reached the top, the trail had turned into a sea of mud. We slid, one by one, into Nanakuli. Duncan made the most remarkable solo flights on the way down, but all of his landings were one point. The weather on our other hikes was more like the kind the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce advertises, so all hands enjoyed the change from ship routine. "Moon" Tomolonis is writing a book for prosperity entitled, "Marching Thru Hawaii," illustrated by Daly.

Due to the several rates that will be open in June, the intrigue in the NCO compartment is terrific. McCarty and Goebel insist that the outside is so good that the

We apologize to the Lexington Marines for attributing the picture of their prize-winning compartment to the MD USS "New York." However, the New Yorkers also copped the award on their ship, so The Leatherneck takes this belated opportunity to congratulate both detachments.

other non-coms ought to go out,—and leave the Corps to them.

It pays to be hard headed sometimes. Ferguson was working on his broadside gun last week when a heavy sea broke over the galley deck, washed him off, and carried him down to the quarter deck. He remained unconscious for about three hours. After sewing his head up the Sick Bay reports that he will be allright in a short time.

Congratulations are due to our new Pfes. Campbell, Cox, Martin and Tierney. Their conduct and good work has been exemplary. Their advancement is proof to the new privates that it can be done.

This is the voice of the **USS VIN-CENNES** coming to you from the sun-kissed Isle of Culebra and respectfully submitting its contribution to Leathernecks, whys, and wherefores of the floating Ma-

rines. Since our last report some three months back we find our Detachment pretty much intact, losing only three men. Our cowboy Sergeant, Bob Calihan, has been transferred to Norfolk Navy Yard. Bob is still in hope of reaching his old stamping grounds in Hawthorne, Nevada. Corporal "Wally" Vance traded in his range-finder for a lead pencil and is joining the boys at Clerical School in "Philly." The Detachment wishes them the best of luck at their new stations.

Recent vacancies caused by transfers were filled by Privates Izbitsky, Kornowski, Harrison, Watson, Harmon and Petrowitch. Not forgetting Platoon Sgt. Nelson who came to us from the Capital City. He has taken over Bob Calihan's job as Gun Captain of Gun No. 1, Jack and his crew are doing themselves proud much to the envy of Gun No. 2.

On the congratulatory lists are: Sgt. Mack Hearon, Corporals "Flash" Koenig, and "Porky" Smith, Pfes. Debord, Miller, Gipson and Patrick. Special orchids and congrats go to Corporal Nick Griff on his recent marriage last December. We wish Nick and the Mrs. the best of everything.

At this writing the members of the **MARINE DETACHMENT, USS NEW ORLEANS** are looking forward to the long expected overhaul in the states. There has been quite a lot of scuttlebutt as to where we are going for dry dock, some seem to believe Mare Island and others Bremerton Navy Yard, Washington. No matter which one it is I am sure we will all be very glad to see the good old U. S. again. At this time the old NO boat has been in these Hawaiian waters for over sixteen months and you can just imagine how all hands are looking forward to liberty and furlough in the States.

We have had several members of the detachment leave us this last month. Corporal Koller, FMCorp. McCreery and Pfe. Hutson, all have been transferred to the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California. We have also received three new members to our detachment, Private Stoner and Field Musics Fendley and Petrosik all from San Diego training station, all hands wish them a pleasant two years' cruise.

In the next few months we expect quite a few changes in the Marine Detachment as we will be losing most all of the old timers and we will be back to give you an account on all the new faces we receive.



Photo courtesy Technical Sgt. L. J. Werner

Traditional enemies of the deep tie-up together at Annapolis. The sub *Tambor* is one of our latest.

The **MARINE DETACHMENT, USS PHOENIX**, is back again amid much loud lamenting for we have resigned ourselves to a long stay here in Pearl Harbor. We fear that we shall never see "the land of the free and the home of the brave" again. Of course that is a mild exaggeration but nevertheless we will be here for a long, long time—we don't hope.

Five good shipmates have left for the beach and happiness, but they have been capably replaced by Pvts. Whitmire, Schmidt, Paubel, Stanley, Cruse and Bryson. We sincerely hope that these men find sea-going as pleasant as we have found it.

Those that have said goodbye to the "Phoenix" include Sgt. C. A. "Pappy" Morris, Corp. W. B. Howard, Pfc. H. F. Miller, C. J. Devine and Asst. Cook "Porky" Gore. The detachment wishes them the best of luck in their new posts.

We have six new Privates First Class. They are Cross, Keener, Lupina, Sanders, Swierczek, and Taylor. These and other ambitious members of the aforesaid rank are studying intensely for the Corporal Examination in the near future.

Gunnery Sgt. Cathey's "brain child" has at last been realized and we are now the proud possessors of a beautiful sand box, sand included. Due to Sgt. Cathey's untiring efforts we have procured toy soldiers and small scale artillery for the box. This coupled with interesting "man made" topography and terrain puts an otherwise dull battle problem in a most interesting light. We have a little trouble with a couple of fellows who were not in the habit of wearing shoes before joining the Corps. Several times they have been caught wading ankle deep in the sand. Nevertheless we shall endeavor to discourage any further attempts to destroy our little problems. So until next time we will train in and secure.

The coming of boots, going of Salts, and visitations of various Flags—paying homage to the "Queen of the Seas"—gives the **USS NEW MEXICO** the reputation of having the largest turnover of Marine personnel afloat. CinCus paid us an extended visit and barely did we catch a free breath when BatFor moved in.

With our A&I coming up, everyone is taking on that "Inspection Shine," almost as shiny as the new pair of Boots, Moravetz and Myers, who reported for duty in January. Evidently the song that has become so popular, "Pecking at the same old tree" isn't so popular with Pvts. Mitchell and Clifton who stepped up a rung on the ladder to success. Mitchell was promoted to Assistant Cook, and Clifton to Private First Class. Congratulations, shipmates.

The old Alma Mater was going strong a little while back, until the Navy feared the Marines would steal the cup for the best Divisional football team aboard, and called the games off. However, the Marines still manage to hold a good representation in all athletics aboard ship. We had three men on the swimming team, two on the baseball team, one on the boxing team, and several on the track team, not to mention that the Marines are the backbone of the Ship's Pulling Whaleboat Crews.

Several of the men are very much upset about the new liberty cards, which require the man's picture as an integral part. They don't allow animals to come aboard ship.

A lot of men in the past have tried to shoot their way out of a trap in time of war, but we have a whole gang of men who hope to shoot their way out of a trap in peace time and get back to the States. This bunch of "hopefuls" is led by Sgts. McDiarmid and Whitten. We wish them much success in the Divisional Rifle and Pistol matches.

Once again the time has arrived for the **MD, USS WYOMING**, to sound off. After a period of four months in Norfolk Navy Yard, the "Wyoming," on January 11th, was once again underway southward. While en route to Guantanamo Bay we encountered a couple of storms which made us rock and roll like a tin can, the fan-tail was on the fo'ca'sle, the berth deck topside, and all unsecured objects sprouted wings and a merry game of dodging was enjoyed by all—that is all except the new additions to this detachment who were too sick to even wonder at the flying qualities of chairs, buckets, etc.

Upon arrival at Guantanamo Bay, the Gwatmo Kid, Pfc. Clyde I. Faulkner, was overwhelmed by the changes made in his absence and proceeded to tell of days of old when all to be seen in that vicinity was the water, Cuba, and a small detachment. After a short stay in Gwatmo we were underway for Culebra, where we are at the present time.

Of course, during all this time we have had gun drill and still more gun drill, and now, under the excellent instruction of Captain S. T. Clark, 2nd Lt. E. T. Bishopp, and Gy-Sgt. H. F. Wolfgang the crews are rapidly hitting their stride and proving to be in top shape.

Top Sgt. R. D. Cote requests permission to log another year of sea-going. . . . Sgt. R. L. Toombs, Jr., senior sea-going member, requests a little of that beach duty he's heard so much about. . . . E. L. Libbin is promoted to Sgt. . . . Corps. D. F. Sumlin, Jr., and D. F. Lane board the USS "Beaver" for transportation stateside where they will embark on a furlough transfer. . . . "Sandy" Hayes, that well known music who traded his trumpet for a rifle, and H. E. Ing, Jr., are now sporting Corp. chevrons. . . . Ozzie Lee and William Wosmak made Pfc. . . . Corps. A. J. Bonecki and R. E. McCartha are acquiring a tan so deep that it's hard to tell them from the natives. . . . The flag complement of orderlies is sounding off about how duty will be when they shove off the Admiral and his Staff.

From the sunny tropic scenes of Culebra, Puerto Rico, we of the **MARINE DETACHMENT, USS ARKANSAS**, greet you.

At present we are busily engaged with maneuvers in the Caribbean area, without any definite schedule in view. Our landing force has trekked over practically all the hills of Culebra, on numerous occasions, during which time our officers and non-coms have instructed the "blue jackets" in the proper conduct and dispositions of a Landing Force.

Promotions have again appeared with many more due upon the transfer of our "short timers." Our "Top Kick" Kenneth E. Harker has just climbed another rung towards the zenith of the golden ladder of success, being promoted to the rank of Master Gunnery Sergeant. All members of this detachment extend their congratulations. Coronas are also being distributed by Pfc. Buck and Mize, and Ack. Edwards for the new chevrons they are now sporting.

Sgt. Henry J. Lewan, and Corps. Brooks C. Cely and Felix Daniels have finally terminated their tour of sea duty, Lewan to Iona Island, N. Y., Cely to Jacksonville, Fla., and Daniels to Portsmouth, Va.

With an indefinite stay in these tropical waters contemplated, members of this detachment are spending the leisure time afforded in swimming parties and in softball games in which we take pride in saying we have been victorious.

THE LEATHERNECK

Defense Battalions

A few short months ago, the **FIVE INCH ARTILLERY, FIFTH DEFENSE BATTALION**, was organized under the command of Captain H. R. Paige with 1st Lieuts. C. W. Harrison, P. P. Hopkins and R. G. Weede as commanders of A, B, and C Batteries respectively.

The major-domo of nomenclature, care, and upkeep is MGy-Sgt. "Tubby" Dexter, while the office is in the hands of 1st Sgt. C. I. Wheeler.

Although our outfit is young as an organization, the scuttle butt is in the hands of veterans and has a definite tinge of salt. But the youngsters, though outclassed in prevarication, more than make up for the deficiency by acts and deeds.

Other adventurous artillerymen resorted to the chartering of planes to return from liberty in Savannah until an order was issued forbidding civilian planes use of the Post airfield.

February 12th was an eventful day for 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Wheeler. The Stork presented them with a son, whom they christened Lea Hampton. The batteries extend their best wishes and sincere congratulations.

Promotions were also good cause for celebration to quite a few members. . . John B. Cox is now Staff Sgt., Harold W. Hobbs is Sgt., and Jean E. Hopkins and Joseph J. Wolfe are Corporals, and Edgar P. Lubin is our Junior Pfc. Also, a letter from the MGC authorizes the examination for promotion of Pl. Sgts. Dominick Russo and Joseph R. Crosby to Technical Sergeants, and Sgt. John P. Smith to Staff Sgt. Their assiduous application to studying the subjects involved assures their passing, so we don't feel premature in extending congratulations.

Corp. James L. Croy raised his hand for another four year cruise.

God speed to Sgts. Norman J. Roberts, John B. Armstrong and Kirby R. Carlton. We sincerely hope you succeed in civilian life. Our Champion at repartee, Corp. August H. Balz, also went out to accept a Civil Service appointment here on the Station. We are all for you, "Augie."

Welcome to our new members, Second Lieuts. Ransom M. Wood and Charles M. DeHority, Sgts. James W. Simmons, James R. Rutledge and Corp. Frank J. Kiffer. May your stay with the Artillery be pleasant. Congratulations, Corp. Casey, on receiving your diploma from the M. C. I.

Don't look now but it's the "Fighting Flickers," better known as **BATTERY G, 5TH DEFENSE BATTALION**, located at Parris Island, and if you've never heard of us, just give us a break. We've only been organized since December 1st, and with all the work and activity it requires to build a Defense Battalion we haven't had much time to be newsy. However,

we'll try and give you the lowdown as briefly as possible.

Organized on December 1st, under the Command of First Lieutenant B. E. Dunkle, ably assisted by Second Lieutenant M. S. Adams, we got underway. Half of our battery was made up of personnel from G Battery, of the 4th and the balance joined by transfer, intra-battalion and "boots." Our "Top" is Joseph A. Burch (better known throughout the Corps as Jimmy Burch); he came to us via the 3rd and 4th "Defenses," and has been doing a swell job of keeping us busy and getting us squared away.

We haven't been doing much of late in the way of actual searchlight training because our equipment has not as yet arrived, but we are holding daily school on MCO 146, Camouflage and general studies in the fundamentals of Searchlight Operating, both a sa unit and individually.

We have five instructors, three of which are graduates of Sperry Anti-aircraft Searchlight School. Pfes. Corey, Millard and Stadelman teach the Power Plant, Searchlight and Sound Locator groups and are ably supported by Corp. Bennett and Pfc. Pack on the Control Station and Binaural, Trainer. With these fellows to help guide us, we ought to learn enough to enable us to better the record scores of the 3rd and 4th's.

Lieutenant Adams is at present on detached temporary duty at the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., but he will join us again shortly. Corp. Staehlin, another of our boys, is attending the Navy Fire Control School at the Washington Navy Yard.

Promotions in our battery have been keeping pace with our activity and congratulations are in order for: Sam Bailey, from Sgt. to Staff-Sgt. (FC); Corps. Ansley and Bouknight to Sgt.; Pfes. Kaplafka and Strzalka to Corp. (CP); and dast but by no means least Pvt. Howell to Pfc. (CP). Nice work, fellows, keep it up.

We were sorry to lose Stf-Sgt. Nicholson, who was transferred to the AA Artillery of this Battalion, but we all join in wishing him good luck and hope he likes his new outfit. Corp. Milko is leaving us next month to go out into the cruel, cruel "woild." We all hate to see him go, but when ya gotta go, etc. He gets "paid off" March 11th and by the 12th should be home in Homestead, Pa. Good luck from us all.

Nothing of great interest or importance has happened this month in **BATTERY I, 5TH DEFENSE BATTALION**. Rumors of a trip to Hilton Head for firing purposes have been going around. The rumors were heartily cheered by both the veterans and youngsters of the outfit.

Two Privates First Class received the congratulations of the Battery when they were handed their warrants for Corporal.

They were James E. Hoover, Jr., and Jack P. Watson.

2nd Lt. Edwin C. Godbold, the regular news reporter, has been temporarily detached to Ordnance Service School, Aberdeen, Maryland. 2nd Lt. John D. Mattox has been transferred to H&S Battery, 5th Defense Battalion. The command wishes him success in his new position as mess officer. We have one new officer, 2nd Lt. De Witt Snow, who joined us from Quantico, Virginia. We wish him a pleasant tour of duty. 1st Lt. R. E. Thompson is our battery commander.

We moved into new barracks two weeks ago. We find them a decided improvement over the old ones.

One of the best liked non-commissioned officers of our Battery, Corporal Matthew A. Gowlick, has been lost due to expiration of his enlistment. The command wishes him the best of good luck in his new role as "Joe Civilian."

Detachments from **BATTERY H** and **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, THIRD DEFENSE BATTALION**, have just returned from the Puuloa Point range after annual record firing. High honors were divided between Pfc. Walter Thompson and Pl-Sgt. Bill Hemingway who both knocked down a 239 score, and the rest of the detail made the enviable record of 85 per cent qualification.

First Sergeant Bernard Marcus of Battery G has just returned from a fifteen-day furlough at San Francisco, and Gunner Sergeant Albert Coffey of 5" Artillery is enjoying a sixty-day "shipping over" furlough at his home in Carmel, California.

We have had quite a few transfers in the past three weeks, losing Sergeant Major Curry to the Asiatic Station; Private Henry J. Moran to the MB, Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, and Private Antonio Soriano to the First Marine Brigade at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

"Promotion cigars" are being passed out by the following members of the Third Defense: To QM Sergeant, Jenkins, Raymond H.; to Tech. Sergeant, Bailey, Howard A.; Jenkins, Carl; Bierrum, Henry A.; to Staff Sergeant, Bozeman, Lewis A.; to Chief Cook, Martin, Alden; to Corporal, Bushlow, Alphonse; Deans, Alvin A.; Kellum, Francis W. K.; Jarrell, Barney M.; Robidoux, Victor N.; Robison, George C.; Wisenor, Rush A.

Headquarters and Service Battery has lost Platoon Sergeants Frank J. Riley and John M. Cheek to Battery E, Antiaircraft Artillery.

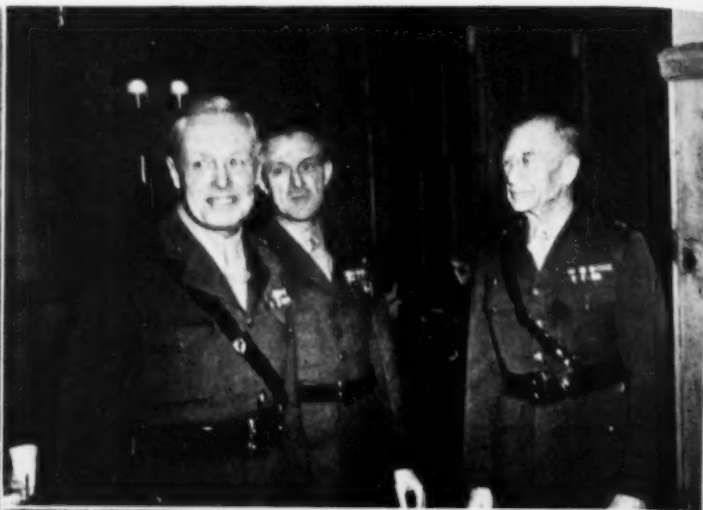
Our Antiaircraft Artillery battery is conducting annual target practice at Camp Pickett, Nanakuli, Oahu, and they are situated on perhaps the best beach on the island of Oahu.

Your correspondent will sign off until the next issue of **THE LEATHERNECK**.

QUANTICO NEWS

QUANTICO FROLICS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE EXTEN- SION TO THE ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB

Staff Photos



bove—Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Little, Sgt. Major and Mrs. Pince enjoy the Post Band.

Below—Free beer and a crowded bar.

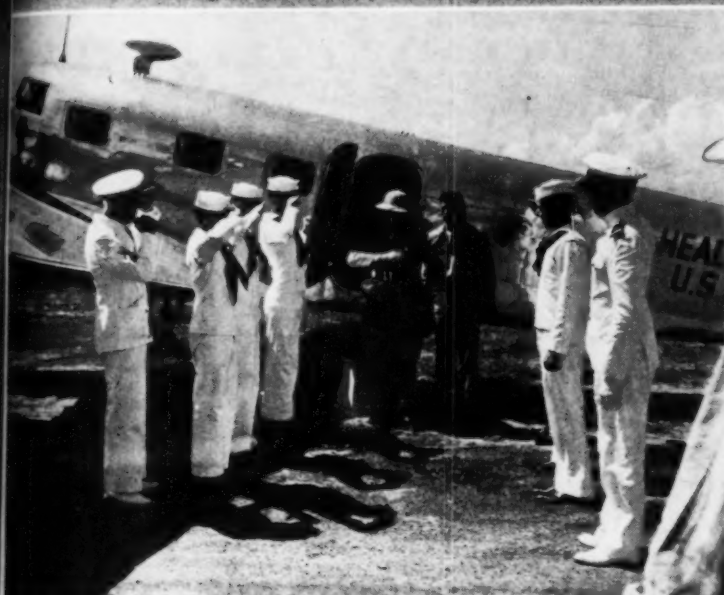
Top right—Gen. Little, Sgt. Major Pince and Gen. Moses.

Right—Gen. Little delivers the dedication address.

ower right—Qm. Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Dalton and friends enjoy the proceedings.



MAJOR GENERAL T. HOLCOMB
INSPECTS THE F.M.F. AT
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA



Top left—Rep. Woodrum, of the House Naval Committee, records the proceedings.

Above—The modern trend as Gen. Holcomb alights from his official plane, attended by sideboys.

Right—Gen. Holcomb, accompanied by Gen. Smith, inspects the F.M.F.

Lower right—Time out for chow in the sunny mess.



DETACHMENTS

This is the best Marine Detachment, not to mention being the only one, at the **NAVAL AIR STATION, SITKA, ALASKA**, sounding off again. A few changes, as to personnel, horsepower and general outlook, have taken place since the last installment. Two very able Platoon Sergeants, Murphy and Riggs, have been transferred further west, to Kodiak, where the bears are larger and the drink stronger, as told to me. Platoon Sergeant June's many friends may be interested to know that he has been confined to the sick bay with a very serious operation but is on the road to recovery. Our very chubby First Sergeant committed the unforgivable against the bachelor society. Yes he sent for and married his San Diego sweetheart, which I am forced to say is in his favor, as he can no longer be seen on the streets of the metropolis after dark.

Promotions have been plentiful considering the size of the Detachment. They naturally are being passed out to the ablest.

We recently moved into our very much appreciated new barracks, it being very roomy and comfortable. We wait with eager anticipation the opening of our new recreation building, which will include practically everything.

The Detachment is to be increased, in the near future, by about twenty-five new men which is fortunate for us and also their good luck.

Well, with the New Year's hang overs cleared away and all resolutions already broken, we enter an intensive training period which isn't bad once started and in full swing.

The winter season of 1941 has been full of activity for the **U. S. MARINE BAND**.

The high-light was its participation in the ceremonies of President Roosevelt's third inauguration; in addition to playing for the inauguration and marching in the colorful parade the band furnished orchestra music for two engagements at the White House, a Luncheon at 1:00 P. M., and an afternoon Tea at 5:00 P. M.

Although this day was the high spot of the year for the Marine Band, mention should also be made of several other historical events at which the band was present. There were the state dinners at the White House for the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg and Princess Julianne of the Netherlands; there

was the dinner for the new Ambassador from Great Britain, Lord Halifax, and the dedication of the new Mellon Art Gallery (which is valued at forty million dollars).

However, the above is only a fraction of the band's duties. In addition to the many dinners, luncheons, dances and receptions for the President, the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries there are the regular concerts given weekly by the band. Every Thursday from 2:30 to 3:00 P.M. a broadcast of band music for the "shut-ins" over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting System is sent out over the air waves from the Marine Band Auditorium. Each Wednesday night during the winter season there is the weekly orchestra concert which is regularly attended by a large and enthusiastic audience.

A recent re-enlistment in the band has been that of John Auer, Principal Musician and first cellist of the orchestra, who was discharged on March 24 and re-enlisted the following day. Musician Auer has over twenty-one years' service in this organization.

To end on a rather sad note, mention should be made of the coming retirement of Principal Musician Emil Rada (who at present is on ninety-day furlough) and who, on June 1, 1941, will be placed upon the retired list after thirty years of outstanding service. Musician Rada for many years was the solo clarinetist of the Marine Band and is recognized as a musician of exceptional ability. The members of the band deeply regret his leaving the organization and wish him many years in which to enjoy his retirement.

Well, after our initial column last month, we are prepared to offer some further dope

on the doings at **NAD, IONA ISLAND**. Spring weather is just around the corner and our softball team, which finished third in the Highland Falls league last year is expected to do much better this year. New material and some veterans from last year should make it mighty interesting for the other teams around here, and we have hopes for annexing the championship.

Pfcs. Broskey and Carter are on furlough to see their home towns and the stories will be high and handsome about the big doings when they arrived and took the town over. Corp. Arnold is also on furlough to West Virginia. Sergeant Holland was transferred to USNH, New York, N. Y., and our truck driver was relieved by Corporal Fitzpatrick from Lakehurst. Chief Cook John Lentz has returned to the post from the hospital and his happy countenance and smiling disposition were missed by all.

Promotions this month included Pvt. Williams to Pfc., and Pfc. Russell to Corporal. Best of luck for future promotions, and don't forget the cigars.

1st Sgt. Peterson shipped over on 12 of February and the result was a new 1941 Plymouth, which caused P1Sgt. Lewis to trade his box-car in for a 1941 Chevrolet. The rivalry is keen between these capitalists and the faults and advantages of the two cars are being discussed daily.

Our pool table is being repaired this week and Sgt. Chero is waiting to take on all comers, with just a little competition from Sup-Sgt. Gallagher. As for our ping-pong champ, well, I guess Pvt. Jarzyniecki is champ, but all the boys are practicing to depose the so-called king of the paddles.

In closing, we wish to say hello to all our old buddies who were stationed here in the past, and who are hoping to come back. Old China hands who arrived here lately

include Corporals Be-secker, Waszo, Russell and Hempstead, then there is Pfc. Dorsett to be considered also. Of course any members of the old "D" Company in the Fourth Marines will be glad to know that Pfc. Guild, "the old professor," is still holding the fort down here, and his 30-year cruise is just a matter of time. So long, till next month.

Two men were paid off during the last month from the **BAR-RACKS DETACHMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.**, Corp. F. A. Mitsch, and Pfc. H. F. Bell. Both men were former members of the New York



Members of the first class of the Marine Corps parachute troops at NAB, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Acme Photo

World's Fair Detachment. To counteract this loss, three new men were admitted from Quantico. They are Sgt. W. Holland, Sgt. W. B. Russell, and Pfc. J. R. Black, all former members of the rifle range staff.

Platoon Sgts. O. B. Weaver and L. K. Miotke have been transferred to the Fleet Marine Force, and Supply Sgt. L. L. Tegner has left for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

It was the sad lot of the members of the **MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE** to bid farewell, on the 13th of March, to Sgt. Frank W. Montfort, head of the Mathematics Department, and member of the detachment since April 10, 1940. Sgt. Montfort is a "west-coaster," and was a member of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS "Colorado" for twenty-one months. He will enter the Primary Training School, Army Air Corps, Lakeland, Fla., on March 19, 1941. A picture of Sgt. Montfort appeared on the cover of the October, 1940, issue of *THE LEATHERNECK*.

Parris Island has donated six new members to the detachment roster, namely: Pvt. Eliphalet M. Ford, Jr., former member of the Sergeant Major's Office Staff, at the Recruit Depot; Pvt. Robert J. Latta, former coach at the rifle range; Pvt. Ralph W. Bruce, Pvt. John C. De Grasse, Pvt. Richard W. Huesman, Pvt. Robert G. Patterson, and Pvt. Earl J. Lindsey.

Tech. Sgt. J. R. Luck's mural in the Post Exchange is rapidly (?) nearing completion. It depicts a Marine, with his back to the days of "square-riggers," facing the future, and the days of machine and airplane.

A party was given a short time ago by Lieutenants Butcher and Magee for the First Platoon, the winner of the Drill Contest. The evening was climaxed by a demonstration of "pool prowess" by Sgt. R. T. (Pappy) Hays, et al.

Sergeant William W. C. Black, Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge of the sub-district headquarters **RECRUITING STATION, WILKES-BARRE, PA.** is on the air again. The office force bring greetings from the hearth of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Regions. Sergeant Black celebrated his birthday and reports he is 27 years young on 3 March. Sergeant Paul E. Dawe is continuing his good work in the Federal Building in Scranton, Pa., and this station boasts 20 enlistments for the month of February which was set by quota from District Headquarters in Philadelphia and is glad to announce that we received a larger quota of 40 for March. These enlistments are for the Marine Corps Reserve.

We are sad to announce the death of one of September enlistments from Wyoming Valley, the son of a prominent attorney and one time District Attorney of Luzerne County, Private Thomas Quinn Slattery who passed away at the Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina, 23 February, 1941, from head injuries received while on liberty. He was attached to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina. He has been greatly missed by many of his friends of Wilkes-Barre with whom he was very popular. Greater glory has no man than to die in the service of his country.

Marines of the **NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, NEW JERSEY**, recently witnessed—some of them for the first time—the fury of a Northern snow storm. "Moderate snows," the weather reports in the papers had predicted, but far from moderate was the snowy precipitation which put an end to the mild spring-like days preceding the storm. Cameras made their appearance on all sides, for the background was present for some interesting snap-shots for the family at home. A sufficient number of shovels was on hand to keep all hands occupied for a short time clearing off the walks in front of the barracks.

Another class of parachutists has begun, and again we have lost some of the men from the regular detachment to swell the ranks of the air-going Marines. Those transferred are Corporals Mereavich and Doerr, Privates First Class Steele and Risky, and Field Music Shinkle. We all take part in wishing all of you men success in your new line of service.

Having waited more or less patiently for leave these last two years, Corporal "Fitz" Fitzpatrick finally got the long-awaited nod of approval from OM Sgt. Louis Greenberg and Top Sgt. Mike Welsz, and lost no time thereafter in hitting the road for his native Ila, Georgia. With hastily-packed bags, our Fitz took off in his Ford roadster on the 900-odd mile journey, only to find upon his arriving home his orders for immediate return to this post for transfer to Marine Barracks, Iona Island, New York. With not a day's delay Corp. Fitzpatrick had returned. "A transfer," he is quoted as saying, "and just after I became champ of Lakehurst!" We're confident that Fitz will find at Iona Island the same popularity that he enjoyed at Lakehurst.

The acquisition of a new fire-truck has all the lads from the fire-house beaming and smiling these days, and 'tis rumored the admiring smoke-eaters vie for the privilege of driving the resplendent wagon. As well as presenting a striking appearance the new truck is replete with all the latest equipment. Fire-chief Corp. Frank Costabile and his able-bodied crew enjoy manning the object of envy of all fire departments in the county.

Among the recent arrivals for duty at this post is Field Music Corporal Joel D. Long—and here is a music that can shoot as well as blow that horn. Long is an accomplished swimmer, and in the presence of this writer rescued one Pfc. Buckles from the treacherous undertows of Cape May, New Jersey, while temporarily attached at that post to fire the range for record in September, 1939.

Several months have passed since the name of the **SIXTH BATTALION, USMCR**, appeared in the pages of this magazine and we hope that our friends in the Marine Corps have not thought we have dropped out of existence.

We are very much in existence and we still are doing business at the old stand, namely the Philadelphia Navy Yard. We have been here since November 7 and although rumor after rumor has had it that we would move off "next week," we are rapidly becoming plank-owners at this post.

Last month, we had a change of commanding officers, when Major Edward P. Simmonds was detached to the Depot of Supplies and his place was taken by Captain John W. Scott, Jr.

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ROYAL

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Since taking up active duty at this post, we have had instruction in about every subject mentioned in the book and even some that are not in the book. Lately we have been learning how to scramble up the side of a ship via a cargo net attached to the side of a tanker anchored in the back channel. The battalion also is furnishing most of the men for sentry duty at this post and what is left of our quartermaster department is on duty at the post quartermaster's office.

The band, too, is on the field each morning for the formal guard mount, parade or whatever ceremony is on the schedule. In addition to these duties, they are called on to perform for the Officers' Training School and recently had the extreme pleasure of playing for the Major General Commandant upon his recent visit to this yard for the graduation ceremonies at the Officers' School.

Since this battalion came on duty, other classes of reserves have been called in and each day we meet up with former members of this outfit who have been called back. Usually we see them only for a few days. They remain long enough to draw equipment and then leave for duty at other posts.

Recently, an amateur night was held in the Recreation Hall, where all the talent was furnished by members of both regular and reserve detachments. Prizes were awarded to those who gave the best performances and immediately after the show the boys were given a smoker attended with the usual line of liquid refreshments.

A series of examinations are now being held for promotion to various ranks and it is with pride that we point to the fact that we have made a very creditable showing in these examinations. Although we have been competing with men who have spent considerable time in the regular service, we have been able to survive them and to be rewarded with warrants coming our way.

Greetings once again fellow "Leathernecks," from **BOURNE FIELD**. Rain is so scarce lately that it is now a luxury to take a shower. With the increase in population here at the field it seems our water supply will soon be exhausted.

After two weeks of "zooming" over our fair "city" Air One took leave to the tune of "Nobody Knows Where or When." Shortly after their departure three squadrons of Navy planes dropped in for an indefinite period. The old homestead now resembles a Naval Training Station.

Staff-Sgt. Dillow is now our ex-top sergeant. "Dos" was transferred on the 21st of February to the USS "Texas" for further transfer to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. After only nine months with us on this gem of the tropics "Dos" leaves us for the cold nights of the north.

Captain H. D. South, USMC(R)(AO), has joined us from Squantum, Mass., via Quantico, and will shortly take over the duties as Base Adjutant, relieving Lt. McCulley.

Another recent addition to our ranks is Corp. W. W. Whitehouse who hails from MB, Quantico, and boasts of having become a Corporal without ever having stopped to bother with the rank of Pfc. Whitehouse's rapid rise is a happy reflection of the choice type of young manhood now being inducted into the Corps and we pause only to wonder a bit how the Commissioned ranks overlooked such choice morsels.

We take this opportunity to extend our heartiest congratulations to Harry Detwilder, of whom we will speak in this familiar idiom just this one last time, on having graduated from our ranks to that of QM Clerk. Mr. Detwilder received his saber, through the courtesy of the Quartermaster personnel and the members of the Staff NCO Beach Club, at a troop inspection, the presentation being made by Colonel Rogers.

Just when we were fresh out of Buck Privates after the promotions of Dittman, Price, Yarrington, and Loomis, lo, we joined one Warren G. Ladd. Ladd, by virtue of his loneliness, is now the senior Private in Base Air. It is hard to get betting odds now on who will be the next Pfc. made.

Eddie Bennett couldn't resist the lure of that hundred dollar bill and couldn't stand the thought of leaving his newly acquired horses. At any rate he's started on the second rung of that well known thirty-year ladder.

However, not all of our old cronies realize or appreciate the benefits of the good old Marine Corps. Eddie Elkins picked up his bag and baggage, and got himself a job with the Arundel Corporation here in St. Thomas. Not long after that we received an announcement from him that he was the proud father of a six and one-half pound baby girl.

This report is being written on the eve of joint Army-Navy maneuvers, a long anticipated event during which the army will attempt a landing against a defending force of Marines. Scuttlebutt reports in the **HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 5TH MARINES**, has at last proved to have something on the ball when it predicted this competition between the army and navy. You old timers of the FMF will remember the last time soldiers joined with Marines in a maneuver during 1938 at this spot. Rivalry was strong then and we anticipate even more competition this time.

The transfer of 15 enlisted men from the Organized Marine Corps Reserve, to active duty with this company, has swelled our ranks considerably. The result is that we are now nearer authorized strength than ever before. Due to the fact that reservists are largely composed of men inexperienced in landing parties and other important phases of exercises with a landing force, our routine has consisted of school on subjects dealing with landing parties and conduct of forces ashore.

The Reservists who joined the company represent the 2nd Battalion from Boston, the Third Battalion from Brooklyn, the Fifth Battalion from Washington, D. C., and the Seventeenth Battalion from Detroit.

Major Burdette Hagerman, USMC(R)(O), joined the battalion from the 17th Battalion and First Lieutenant W. F. Thyson, Jr., USMC(R)(O), and Mar. Gnr. M. E. Thompson, Sr., USMC(R)(O), joined from the 5th Battalion.

The below named men were promoted to the ranks indicated: to Sergeant: Samuel E. Entekin; to Corporal: James B. Kirk, Frank B. Warriek, and Stanley J. Zlatkauskas; to Private First Class: Clarence L. Boyd, Horace T. Broughton, Jr., Arnold H. Mohrbacher, John S. D. Sexton, Jerome M. Schultz, USMC(R)(O), and Robert

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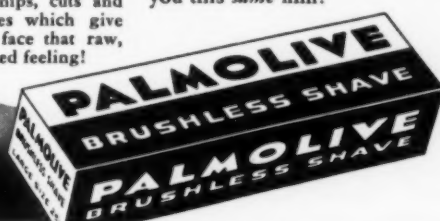
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Schwarzbartl, USMCR(O); to Specialist 3rd Class: Rees E. Nicholas, Jr.; to Specialist 4th Class: Joseph F. Nawn; to Specialist 5th Class: Frank V. Cutting and Jack M. Grossman, USMCR(O). Congratulations to all and may there be plenty of cigars in evidence next day down in our compartment.

Rumor has it that sometime after our tour with the soldiers is over, we will be scheduled for duty Stateside. Disappointment in this would be a bitter one and we earnestly hope that our relief at Guantanamo Bay is not far off.

In sunny tropic seas on that pearl of an island midst the blue waters of the Caribbean—Cuba, **COMPANY I**, Third Battalion, Fifth Marines, sends a wistful hello from this naval stronghold at Guantanamo Bay. We would like to take time out to send greetings to all those fellows scattered far, who once called our outfit their own and to extend the glad hand of fellowship to the many new members who have joined the company these past few weeks—yes, and even the reserves also. We wish them a pleasant tour of duty with this organization.

This past month and a half has been crammed full of the usual—boondocks, close order, school, landing parties and the inevitable working parties that turns our idyllic existence into one grand nightmare.

A week ago we all tossed six bits in a kitty and with the able direction, managing and diplomacy of the Skipper—1st Lt. Warner, aided and abetted by 2d Lts.

Hammond, Lind and PlSgt. Belon, we staged a Social at Windmill Beach. An affair necessarily destitute of feminine presence but, overflowing with good humor, swimming, singing, card playing, eating wieners, beer, of course, and some cases of soda pop to allay the growls of those more fastidious and holy few among us. High spot of the jag was a ball game at which the NCOs soundly trounced the Pvs and Pfs. Their ego is blasted—the upstarts.

Reserves, Boots and jaw-bone warrants seem to be the order of the day—but what of the cigars and the brew? Scuttlebutt is rampant all over the place as to when, how and why we will leave Guantanamo Bay and to where. We hope it is back to the States, back to Quantico and hope that it is soon.

As this is being written **COMPANY K** 3rd Battalion, 5th Regiment, is heading for maneuvers at Culebra, as part of Combat Team No. 3, under command of Major George Rowan. Many new faces are among the company's personnel, including a new company commander and executive officer, and many non-coms and other enlisted personnel. For many it will be the first taste of real maneuvers but some of the "veterans" of previous jaunts in the Caribbean battle waters are along also.

The good ship USS "Wharton," formerly the Munson luxury liner "Southern Cross," is the transport which carries Combat Team 3, the Third Battalion being augmented by the necessary tanks, special weapons, and other adjuncts required to

form the Team. We are honored by the presence of the Regimental Commander and members of his staff, and are preparing daily to make the best possible showing when the order to land arrives.

At Point Caravella, Guantanamo Bay, the various units of the mobilized Reserve battalions arrived, beginning January 11th when the first of any of the Reserve's battalion—the Third from Brooklyn Navy Yard, plus two companies of New York's First Battalion—arrived on three of the converted destroyer transports, "Gregory," "Little" and "Colhoun." Immediately upon arrival the Reservists were separated into different regiments and battalions and companies, and "K" drew a company commander, Capt. M. V. O'Connell, USMCR, of New York, formerly commanding "D" Co., 3rd Battalion. In addition, fourteen men came from "Brooklyn's Own" Battalion, from Companies A, B and C, and from D Company of York's First Battalion, from New Rochelle.

Captain O'Connell, a veteran of the 6th Regiment USMC in World War I, succeeded 1st Lieutenant John P. Stafford, USMC, who went to command Headquarters Company of the Battalion. Lieutenants Shaw and Peacock remained with the company. With the subsequent arrival of other reserve units from Quantico, "K" drew six members of the Second Reserve Battalion (Boston); two from Headquarters Company and Company "C" of Washington's Fifth, and from the 17th Battalion of Detroit came the new executive officer, 1st Lieutenant J. P. McGuinness, who had commanded "B" Company of that organization.

Several recent promotions were made,

You'll be seeing
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Photo courtesy Louis Tager

Annapolis graduates who have chosen the Marine Corps for a career are sworn in by Col. J. W. Knighton before leaving for the Basic School.

with John S. Cassel attaining the rank of platoon sergeant, Pvt. R. L. Britt becoming an Assistant Cook, and Jakob Metten-dorfer reaching the rank of Private First Class. Transfers from "K" Company were Platoon Sergeant Carl Whitted, who had long presided over the motion picture booth at Caravella, to H & S Company of the 5th Marines, and Field Music Sergeant Nino A. DiBona to the 7th Marine Regiment.

Sergeant P. A. Crill now presides over the mop and broom chauffeurs as Battalion Police Sergeant and is wearing this honor with distinction. Seven members of "K" Company sadly watched the "Wharton" pull out to sea, remaining in the rear echelon in the 5th Marines camp. They were: Pfc. O. Wilson, and Privs. J. W. Wood, W. E. Somand, J. Semo, Jr., M. Rinaldi, R. A. Liberato and R. L. Williams, Jr. These were evenly distributed between hospital, communications school, and camp guard.

Reservists and regulars soon got together and it now is difficult to distinguish between them. Many of the former are in the "old timer" class, several having served in the regular Corps for a number of years. All hands are at work to prove conclusively that "K-3-5" is by far the outstanding unit of the regiment, which modest declaration has drawn comment from other outfits.

COMPANY L, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, is once more on board ship after a delightful month spent at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and some of the new men are getting their initial "Over the Side" drill. However, after several days' instruction by Lieuts. Kelly, Seely and GySgt. Crapser all hands are taking it like old timers.

During the past month one officer and nineteen enlisted men joined this company, while only two were transferred. First Lieutenant Charles W. Kelly, Jr., joined us from the 5th Battalion, MCR(O), and is commanding the company during the current exercises. Field Cook Pearson and

Private Marion came down from Norfolk, and the seventeen reserves included Corps. Amiro and Brenner; Pfc. Constantine, Evans, France and Shaler; and Privates Buttaro, Fallon, Faudone, Lanzarone, La Pan, McAllan, McLaughlin, Rober, Rosenplenter, Sileo and Strauss. Those leaving us were Pfc. Le Beau and Pvt. Combs. Le Beau went to Hq. & Ser. Co., 5th Marines, while Combs decided that he wanted to be a truck driver. The entire company joins the writer in wishing all of you the best of luck in your new duties.

COMPANY A, FIRST BATTALION, SECOND MARINES, is now an up and coming outfit. For a company that was started from scratch, much can be said for the spirit which prevails among the men, including the Reserves attached. Of course, there were some mistakes made, and some difficulties encountered, but this is to be expected in a newly formed organization. However, our Company Commander, First Lieutenant Austin C. Shofner, ably assisted by our three Company Officers, Second Lieutenant Donn J. Robertson, Second Lieutenant Randall L. Stallings, and Second Lieutenant Robert S. Ingram, USMCR, have succeeded in ironing out most of these mistakes.

For the most part, our Reserves are cotton-picking "Jitterbugs" from "NOO AW-LEENS," way down South where "Clam Chowder" is the order of the day. The boys with the lingo of the lagoons are as follows: Corporals Edmund J. Anderson, James T. Gaynor, Louis A. Le Blanc, Pfc. Byron A. Caro, Edouard S. Jarreau, Amos G. Mars, and Privates Elbert S. Bostick, Adam F. Fried, Jr., Victor L. Guilmino, Jr., Raymond H. Jansing, Eustis J. Moore, Milton R. Nodier, Lawrence A. Scovotto, Stephen L. Songy, Jr., Andrew J. Switzer, Floyd L. Trascher, and Weston H. Yates. Also in our midst are some of the Class I(E) Reserves, who were recently recalled to active duty. Our total strength, includ-

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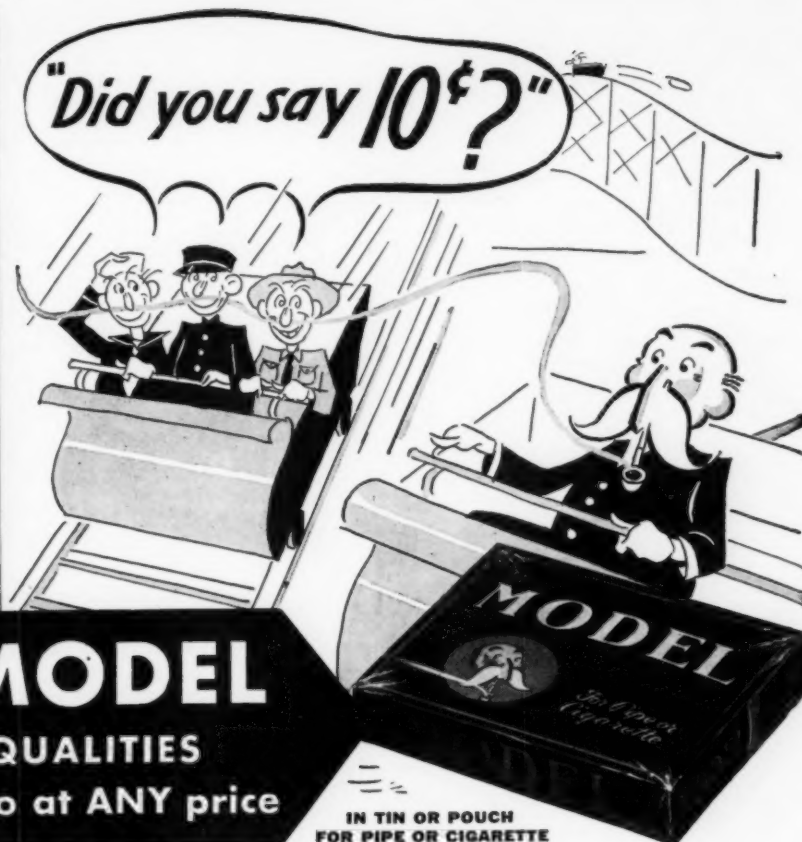
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ing the four officers, is 88, 32 of the enlisted men and one officer being Reserves. So marked is the improvement of the Reserves that one would have to look at a roster of the company to differentiate them from the regulars.

We've had three hikes in the past month, all of which were for conditioning purposes. During these treks, great emphasis was placed on the necessity of security on the march, flank protection, and the actions and duties of the point. Following each hike, the Company Commander would point out the mistakes that were made, showing what would have happened if the company had been operating under actual war conditions. Also in the line of training, we've had quite a lot of extended order and combat principles right here in the camp area. Two or three times we've gone down to the boathouse and practiced shinnying down the cargo net. Some of the men even became acquainted with the business end of a whale boat oar. This last was in lieu of a landing party that was scheduled for that day, but it proved both humorous and instructional. One never knows when he will have to use one and use it well.

All in all, the company, in the past month, has been as busy as a one-armed paper hanger with the seven-year itch, trying to scratch it off in three.

The latest scuttlebutt is that we are going to Alaska, but no matter where we are next month, be it Alaska or the Mo-

navian Desert, we're sure to be sounding off again, so, until then, cheerio.

This is **COMPANY F, SECOND BATTALION, SEVENTH MARINES**, making the headlines for the first time.

COMPANY F, SECOND BATTALION, SEVENTH MARINES, was organized on the first of January, 1941, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with one platoon from Company "F," Second Battalion, Fifth Marines.

Our officers include First Lieutenant O. M. Conoley as company commander, First Lieutenant S. W. Meredith (USMCR), Second Lieutenant T. P. E. Gougelmann, Second Lieutenant S. W. Meredith (USMCR) and Second Lieutenant R. E. Farrel (USMCR).

Senior NCOs are First Sergeants John Herregodts, Walter G. Steil, Gunnery Sergeant Emmett W. Orr and Platoon Sergeants Robert H. Ballew, James B. Galloway and Andrew E. Craigie.

Since the company's organization, its rolls have been increasing rapidly with Regulars from the Recruit Depot and Reserves from the Marine Barracks in Quantico, Virginia. We hope and feel that the new men will swing in and work with our company to keep it a good one.

Our newest promotions are: Sergeant Robert H. Ballew to Platoon Sergeant, Privates Raymond V. Kelley and Charles C. Karp to Private First Class. Congratulations are extended to them.

With the company considerably over-strength and every one trying to get squared away, there is little opportunity for any special activities but training still goes on.


With nothing to look forward to, for the next few weeks but maneuvers, Company "F" can't be too enthusiastic about life. We are scheduled for about six weeks of maneuvering over on the Island of Culebra. I am pretty sure that the fellows' only thought of getting started is mostly to hit some good liberty ports in Puerto Rico.

Since the return of Capt. V. H. Krulak from maneuvers the **FIRST ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE GUN BATTERY**, First Marine Divisions, Fleet Marine Force, has been busy preparing for the coming maneuvers in the latter part of March. The First and Second Platoons, commanded, respectively, by First Lieutenant Donn C. Hart and Second Lieutenant Louis E. Hudgins, Jr., will participate in conjunction with other units of the First Division.


Fifty of our select gunners attended the initial Fleet Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun School during the month of February. Corporal Willard W. Killingsworth led the sleeve shooters with a grand per cent of 4.5.

Corporal Allen R. Carter, who has done a splendid piece of work in charge of our communication personnel, is now, upon transfer, a permanent and welcome addition.

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In baseball the corn-pone-pitching of Private Edgar B. Moore, Jr., has enabled the Second Platoon to remain as battery champion.

Private Moore, apparent toptman of the Second Platoon's athletes, annexed the battery horseshoe pitching championship which resulted in the entire platoon enjoying the cases of ice-cold prize.

Fighting upstate New York snow, wind and cold in Buffalo these days are 1st Sgt. Ralph W. Carrington and Sergeants William D. Cahill, Edward L. Folker, James R. Gilchrist, Walter M. Mahoney, Charles H. Schauble and Lindsey McC. Breland, stationed at the **BUFFALO RECRUITING STATION HEADQUARTERS** under the command of Maj. Clifford O. Henry.

New additions to the staff the first two weeks in February were Reserve Sergeants Ray H. Bishop, Lynn D. Sloat and John H. Gleason, assigned to active duty for the "duration." Sloat and Gleason are members of the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve while Bishop is an FMCR.

In Rochester at the subdistrict headquarters are Sergeants Roy F. Moran, in command, and Elmer T. Wolfenbarger. In the Erie, Pa., subdistrict headquarters are Gy. Sgt. Herman J. Elliott, in command, and Sgt. Joseph A. Taverna, obtaining volunteers for the Reserve and building up waiting lists for the regular Marine Corps.

Piping all hands to stand by for the initial "bull session" from the **CLEVELAND RECRUITING DISTRICT**. The session usually commences as Phoebus rides over the western horizon, that period of the day when the lull besets all mortals. Things usually get off in a fast tempo with one James Wesley O'Neal acting as interlocutor, whose naive witicism and hell-zapoppin antics have often been responsible for hilarity that reverberated through the halls of the somewhat antiquated Post Office. Your correspondent has it on good authority that this perpetrator of bon mots (though of ancient vintage) will soon find his countenance candidly expressed on the pages of *Life* magazine. It is granted that his likeness appearing in this national publication does not fall into the category and idiom that governs members of the "Fourth Estate," in that, "man biting a dog," but the fact that when this picture was taken he chanced to have a retired Chief's blouse on which some five or six hashmarks emblazoned. May his cronies in the Navy take due notice and lambaste him with such hodge-podge as may befit the occasion.

This emergency and recall to active duty found our Skipper, Captain Thomas A. Tighe, USMC, Retired, sunning himself in one of Mexico's healthful spas. Since then he has had a short tour of duty as Officer in Charge of the Chicago District and when Cleveland was again reopened, to his lot fell the task of making this place hum. Needless to say that his occasional contributions in the more humorous vein, receive more than cursory attention.

Our Skipper's able assistant and medico is none other than Lt. Comdr. Herman P. McCrimmon, USNR, who—prior to his assignment to active duty—figured prominently among the Osteopaths in Minneapolis, Minn. We might even add that our doctor strikingly resembles Republican Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie.

Onetime Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court once remarked: "While my jurisdiction extends the length and breadth of this land, I am

merely John Husband and plain Citizen when I get home." Akin to this is the case of our First Sergeant, Lee J. Rand, who is quick to admit that his authority does not extend beyond that of a Private-in-the-rear-rank when he invades the sanctum of his home at the end of a perfect day at the office. On January 25th, last, he tripped to one of Cleveland's suburban gretna greens. Long have his friends listened to dissertations on the advantages of a bachelor status over that of a benedict, yet, as it comes to all posterity, we find our top-kick a victim of one of the pitfalls of manhood. It seems that the distaff side will ever remain predominant.

Among the "Metallic" soldiers who cut their eye-teeth in soldiering when Teddy Roosevelt was a mere babe in the woods, we find our able Quartermaster Sergeant Warren L. Hinkle, who—after some ten years in retirement—was called back to the colors with this district. Always the picture of dignity and astuteness, good old Warren plods away in his methodical manner with that quieting smile ever on his lips. One would conclude that the "Native's Return" is always a happy event. We are certain that "Hink," like the old fire-engine horse, still thrills in being back in the harness. It is hinted that before many months come to pass he, too, will wend his way to the Preacher's home and take unto himself a partner. He has been fanning the embers of an old love for many months.

The weekly performance over the air waves since his assignment to this district has made the name of Charles LeRoy (Stony) Craig a household word. He came to us direct from Headquarters Marine Corps Garage where his talents were directed to the smooth operation of our transport system. On recruiting, his services have covered practically all the various phases—in the business of selling careers to young men—from chief bottle and beaker washer to the chemist himself.

An applicant's first contact with the Marine Corps is that bit of geniality dispensed at the counter, none other than Sergeant Paul "B" Grafton, resident of Quantico-by-the-Potomac for many years. Personal items disclose that he is a Mississippi "mud jumper," married, and relentlessly trying to steam up more interest among those who chance to but peer in the doorway.

Paraphrasing the age-old saying: "You can take the boy out of the country, but never the country out of the boy." We have, Sergeant Charles F. Nelson, who hails originally from Bronx. Once, some bundle of charm asked him if he was from the South and went on further to state that his dialect had a pleasant ring to the ears, since then friend Nelson has taken on the cloak of a full-fledged Southern gentleman. More than that, since coming to Cleveland, another fair damsel likened him to the star of the silver screen, James Stewart. Never to be outdone, Nelson has gone to the extent of having his hair juxtaposed at the proper angle in order to insure a dead-ringer likeness. It makes him look so pretty (f).

You've heard of the man who at Christmas time, bought his young son a train for Christmas, well, we have CPhM. Edward Agnes on hand, all we'll say about Agnes is that he is a rabid miniature train enthusiast, we're just wondering who bought what train, for who?

Of your correspondent there's nothing worthy of mention. We savage cigars from

morn to dawn, lap up a few beers now and then, and strive to be a publicity man on recruiting. We have a Hoosier honey in Fort Wayne and feel that way about her. So long!

Just as we **RECRUITERS OF ST. LOUIS** thought we were on a furlough due to reduced quota, authority comes from Headquarters to enlist men in Class III (e) USMCR.

Thanks to contacts made by our Officer in Charge, Captain John A. Tebbs, USMC (Retired), and the efficient performance of duty by our publicity expert Sergeant Casmer J. Duchnowski, we were ready for any fireworks that Headquarters might shoot towards us.

Sergeant Don L. Sanborn, able itinerant recruiter, has relieved Sergeant Mylo R. Kyrk as NCO-in-C at Springfield, Ill.; Sergeant Kyrk to become the driver of one of our busy station wagons. Sergeant Lawton H. Smith is still performing very satisfactorily at Jefferson City, Mo.

The writer is up to his old Marine Corps tricks and before long hopes to have a howling team entered in a league in St. Louis representing the Recruiters of this District.

Our busy medical officer, Lt.-Comdr. James M. Brown and his worthy assistants CPhM. Benjamin Tartt and PhM2e Sam Cunningham are performing in their inimitable Navy style.

We recently welcomed Sergeant William Klar of Marine Barracks, Washington, as a fine addition to our staff and are looking forward to the reporting of a Second Lieutenant and a Junior Medical Officer from Philadelphia and New York, respectively.

The two Henrys, Sergeants Waters and Rule are the same as usual, reliable and efficient, even if the marriage bug did finally catch up with them.

Sergeant Duffy claims no relation to "Duffy" our mascot in Sunny California, or according to the radio announcements these rather hectic but interesting days, slightly moist California.

It will be appreciated if old friends of the gang mentioned in this article will write to us when time hangs heavy on their hands, if such is possible in the present world. More anon . . . a scotch and soda is calling after this effort of my so-called brain to inform our Buddies throughout the Corps . . . "How are we doing in St. Louis?"

The **FIRST PROVISIONAL COMPANY** reports "All present or accounted for," after an absence of two months from these columns. It came about this way: The correspondent made the liberty trip on the USS "McCawley" with the First Marine Brigade, and when he got back, there were so many working details that reports to **THE LEATHERNECK** didn't get written.

It is a pleasure to report that two of our charter members have received promotions to staff NCO grades. To our new Platoon Sergeants, Dwight Sulebarger

and William W. Smith, our best wishes and sincere congratulations. Other promotions were: Pfc. Lehmon Street and Pfc. "W." "L." Winton to the rank of Corporal; Pvt. John Andryuk and Pvt. Louis T. Zulock, to Private First Class.

Believe it or not, Guantanamo Bay had a cold spell! The temperature dropped to 58 degrees, and everyone was most uncomfortable. Blankets at the movies, and all the padding possible when on post were the order of the evening. The days weren't bad, but boy! that sea breeze on 12-4 morning watch!

After many months of waiting our new motion picture equipment was installed and the first official performance with the new projectors and sound boxes was held on Christmas Eve. A huge crowd attended, and all hands were vocally pleased. We hope to report further improvements in our recreation facilities from time to time.

We bid farewell to Corp. David Crews, who was recently transferred to duty at the NAS, San Juan. Good luck on your new station!

Recent additions to our company roster are: Pfc. Clyde L. DiAngelo, Pfc. Lester W. Kuehler, Privates Eulis C. Jones, Charles H. McElreath, John Mullinax, Frederick A. Potter, William H. Robertson, and Herbert E. Schmidt.

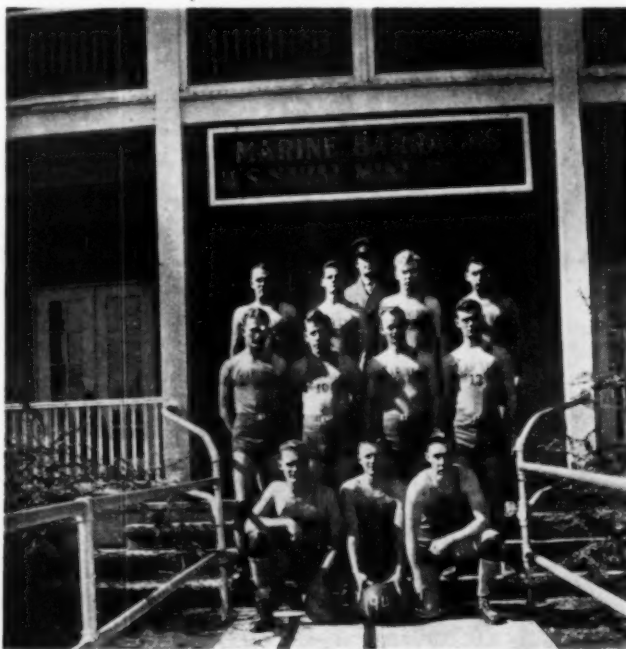


Photo courtesy James Murphy

Crack quintet of the Yorktown, Virginia, Marines.

This is the first attempt of the **THIRD TANK COMPANY, 1ST MARINE BRIGADE**, to contribute to our own magazine so please don't take to heart the many mistakes which may be made.

The Third Tank Company was organized on 1 Nov 40 and since then has seen much action in the present maneuvers. The company consists of 6 officers and 128 enlisted men. We are equipped with tanks of the Army M2A4 type. Needless to say, many of our boys are becoming proficient in the handling of these middle-sized monsters and are looking forward to going into

NEW!



SHINOLA LEATHER and SADDLE SOAP

Preserves, protects and prolongs life of leather.

ON SALE AT POST EXCHANGES, COMMISSARIES AND SHIPS' STORES

action with them, whether the action be mock or real.

Our CO is Captain Charles G. Meints, who by the way, is first on the list for Major. We congratulate a very good skipper. Our Executive Officer is 1st Lt. Harvey S. Walseth who returned in October from a tour of duty in China. He also is on the list for promotion so it looks like the cigars should be passed out soon. First Sgt. Theodore H. Sundhausen is our top-kick and a good job of steering he is doing. Pfc. James T. Keeling has been Company Clerk ever since he joined the outfit from P. I. in November.

We have had our share of thrills while on these maneuvers. One of our tanks had the very rare privilege of visiting Davy Jones shortly before Christmas, however, it was quickly recovered and is now undergoing extensive overhauling before being put back into action. Many of our boys joined direct from boot camp (both from Quantico and P. I.) and for the greatest majority this is their first time out of the states. The older hands show them the ropes pretty quick though and they manage to catch on.

We have managed to get our share of the promotions but due to the great number we shall not enumerate. They have ranked from PISgt. on down to Pfc. Specialist pay has been passed out to many of the deserving also and so the payroll shows up pretty good.

Anymore when we talk about home, we practically mean Guantanamo Bay, for to some of us it has become home. However, we are looking forward to returning to the States as soon as possible. Rumors run riot and much fun is had over the possibility of returning home.

Marines of the **AMERICAN EMBASSY GUARD, PEIPING, CHINA**, are being toughened for any emergency that may

arise. For some weeks past we have been making hikes with heavies on the Tartar Wall from two to four times a week. That brisk January wind atop the wall certainly puts the desire for beans and spuds into the Guardsmen.

We will lose about 26 men on the February boat. Returning to the States will be TSgt. Lyle E. Buck, TSgt. Hunter H. Murrell, 1stSgt. John S. Durant, 1stSgt. Edward F. Mayer, GySgt. Ellis J. Gire, StfSgt. Joseph A. Jester, StfSgt. George W. Kay, StfSgt. Kenneth S. Whitehouse, Sgt. Lewis L. Brown, Sgt. Herbert H. Knott, MessSgt. William R. Black, ChCk. Stiles C. Brown, Corp. Francis A. Barber, Corp. George Barker, Corp. Wilburn Benge, Corp. Jack D. Kirkbride, Corp. Gilbert U. McAtee, Corp. Herbert O. Meyer, Corp. Harvey Neal, Corp. George Petroff, Corp. Richard B. Tompkins, Corp. Jack W. Wood, Pfc. Ivan W. Foster, Pfc. Henry W. Kellogg, Pfc. William R. Reynolds, Jr., and Pfc. John R. Shaw.

The holiday season was celebrated with a dance at the Guard Compound and another at the NCO Club, the Guard Orchestra playing for both. Plans are being made, it is reported, for a number of other dances this winter at the clubs and in the Guard Compound.

Promotions have arrived for Field Musicians First Class Carroll W. Bucher and Martin L. Gray, StfSgt. Edwin M. Clements, while Garvin G. Steele has had his rank changed from Private First Class to Assistant Cook and Carl A. Bock has had his rating changed from Corporal to Quartermaster Corporal.

Ten men recently joined from Tientsin's U. S. Marine Detachment:

Ivan V. Clancy, Elgar A. Croteau, Henry G. Hansen, Jr., Isaac N. Hutehin, Robert J. Keller, Thomas V. Lusk, Dale E. Moeder, Russell B. Ormseth, Herbert J. Orr, all Privates First Class, and Pvt. Jack C. Hornsby.

Good conduct medals recently went to Corp. Herbert O. Meyer and Pfc. William

R. Reynolds. Sgt. John J. Reber has reenlisted. Sgt. Erick Stromstad has extended two years, while Corp. William F. Marling and Pfc. Monford P. Charlton have each extended for a year.

Anchored calmly off Culebra Island, sur-

NO LIQUID — NO PASTE

NO
SMEARS

NO
WASTE

BLITZ
The Polishing CLOTH

The polish is *IN* the cloth. Old timers, who have tried everything, tell us that BLITZ is the greatest metal polisher made. BLITZ will do all your metal polishing so quickly and so well that you will smile every time you use it. Get BLITZ and get an easier, quicker, longer lasting shine.

★ ★ ★

AT THE POST EXCHANGE

rounded by the rolling hills and swaying in rhythm with the rippling waves, **BATTERY A, 1ST BATTALION, 11TH MA-**

RINES, is ready to go to press with its news of the month.

Despite the evident crippling of the fighting force, the recruits rallied strongly, cooperating fully with their new officers, Lts. Nevins and Phelan, and the section chiefs to function smoothly and efficiently. Numerous RSOP expeditions proved it fairly well despite the mosquitoes that swarmed and attacked viciously after the rains. When last seen Guantanamo Bay was really beginning to look fairly comfortable with its oiled roads, native laundry and mess halls. Our departure was expected but we just been getting our "land legs" after the last maneuvers—sort of navigating without that swing and shift to meet the deck—when we got the word. So, back again to the USS "McCawley" did we set our course, and to that pitch and sway of the ship-filled Bay. However, nearly two weeks were spent in land problems before we set our course for Culebra Island in the West Indies, and the maneuvers in cooperation with the Army forces.

Enjoying the movie "Mark of Zorro" we were subjected to our first complete black-out of a series. It was uncomfortable to navigate through the aisles of the troop deck by the "grope and bump" method but we managed to get along fairly well after a while. Our arrival at the present anchorage halted further black-outs but put into operation our landing schedules. Generally, the call of reveille means "hurry to chow, get your gear, take your sandwiches, swing into the wave-tossed landing boats and head for shore; then, showered by spray and cramped from crouching low, disembark by plunging into the rushing surf with the equipment and dash for cover." That's the kind of program set until sometime in February, with probable "liberties" here and there, now and then. So, until the next bag of mail reaches your desk, we'll sign off and catch up with the schedule.



Lt. James C. Magee dresses his crack drill outfit at the display of the Cleveland International Exposition

Photo courtesy Lt. James C. Magee

THE VOLUNTEER MARINE

Devoted to the interests of the members of the Marine Corps Reserve assigned to the Fleet Reserve and Volunteer Reserve or otherwise not assigned to active duty and still in an inactive status.

By Major Owen E. Jensen, USMCR

This department opens the column this month with a salvo directed at those youngest of our volunteers, the candidates for commissions being enlisted at the various recruiting stations throughout the country. They are enlisted as privates, appointed privates first class and assigned to active duty at Quantico for a period of three months. Upon successful completion of this school they are commissioned second lieutenant and further assigned to active duty at the Marine Corps Schools for another three months of the three "R's" of the Marine Corps.

With six months' schooling under their belts they achieve a two fold purpose in that they avoid the stigma of being called ninety day wonders and at the same time enter upon a career in the Marine Corps Reserve by being assigned to duty with troops for the Emergency. A new class of 400 begins this month at Quantico with a class tentatively scheduled to begin in July.

We have uncovered a volunteer hiding under a bushel basket in the person of Major Robert M. Mount, USMCR(V) business manager of the Los Angeles "Examiner," an important wheelhorse in the Hearst Newspaper empire.

Captain Peter Altpeter, USMCR(V) is teaching high school at Ventura, California and is now the strutting father of a second daughter. Captain Altpeter has a number of years under his Sam Browne as a member of the organized reserve.

Major Frederick W. Hopkins has gone Army and is now attending school at the Army Industrial College in Washington along with Major Edwin O. Schultz.

Corporal Robert A. Walter, USMCR(V) is already ironing his pants getting ready for the senior course at the Western Platoon Leaders Class in San Diego this coming Summer. He stood number five in his class last year.

Gy. Sgt. Fred J. Hooeker, Pasadena, (Calif.) police officer is still pounding the pavement in a radio patrol car. Sgt. Clarence E. Brunson is the high powered salesman in a super de luxe service station in the same town while Sgt. Harry Whitehead is throwing letters at random in the Pasadena Post Office. All three are papas, Sgt. Brunson being the latest having been accessory before the fact last month to a fine baby girl.

Since the maiden voyage of this column in the February issue of THE LEATHERNECK, no news has been received of volunteers in other parts of the country, due no doubt to the fact that there hasn't been sufficient time for anyone to communicate with the conductor of this enterprise, but we hope for more adequate returns next issue.

Members of the volunteer reserve, who since enlistment have been graduated from a recognized college and are now enlisted men, are eligible to make application for the candidates for commission school men-

tioned earlier in this column, provided they have not and will not reach the age of 25 before about October 1, 1941, if they are otherwise qualified. A letter addressed to this department will receive a personal reply, or inquiry for further information may be had by writing to the Director, Marine Corps Reserve, via the reserve district to which the applicant is attached. Regardless of rank now held, accepted applicants will be reduced or promoted to the rank of private first class.

Recent college graduates to join the volunteer Marine Corps Reserve and appointed privates first class preparatory to being transferred to the Candidates for Commission class include:

Carl Edward Conron, Jr., University of Illinois. Harry Douglas Pratt, University of California at Los Angeles. Pfc. Francis Joseph Farias, University of California at Los Angeles. Pfc. George Hathaway Dole, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. Pfc. James Musselman Carlson, University of California, Berkeley. Pfc. Quintin Alexander Bradley, University of Arizona. This department will be glad to conduct a question and answer column relative to the Marine Corps Reserve. This is for the benefit of those members of the reserve who do not have access to the Marine Corps Manual, as few do. Answers will be based upon the provisions of the latest MCM just issued. In cases not covered by the manual, a correct answer will be obtained from Headquarters, Marine Corps. All inquiries will be held in the strictest confidence. All letters must be signed, although names will not be published if so requested by the inquirer.

Thus we start on our third column effort. We were set back on our haunches by no other than Bertrand T. Fay, USMCR, in connection with members of the Marine Corps Reserve assigned to the Volunteer Reserve, who were members of the Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board in 1939 and 1940. Bertrand was a member of both and the fine letter he addressed to this column should be taken to heart by every Marine.

Take it away, Major Fay!

Dear Major Jensen: I have just read your interesting page in the February LEATHERNECK and hasten to correct an erroneous statement you made concerning Volunteer representation on the Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board.

On the first Board that was convened in 1939 there were three Volunteer officers, Major Macklin, Captain Berry and the writer. On the second Board convened in 1940 there were two Volunteer officers, Major Washburn and the writer. The minutes of both Boards will reflect the manner in which the interests of the Volunteer reservists were protected by these officers.

Incidentally, I think it is well to emphasize the policy of the Marine Corps and its present Commandant concerning the various classifications of the Marine Corps Reserve and which we of the Policy Board insisted upon continuing and strengthening. It is not the policy of the Marine Corps to emphasize the various classifications of membership in the Reserve, but

to consider all equal members of the Marine Corps Reserve. Indeed, the terms used to designate the different classifications, which follow the Naval Reserve Act, are misnomers. They are merely for administrative purposes and are not intended to set up separate organizations or to reflect any degree of professional superiority as between classes. For the most part so-called "Volunteer" officers are men whose "accident of residence" precludes their joining an organized unit, or who are otherwise deterred from doing so for the various reasons cited in your article.

To further this proper attitude, one of the strong recommendations of the Volunteer members of the Policy Board, concurred in by the entire Board and approved by the MGC, was to discontinue the practice of transferring both officers and enlisted men who had proven unsatisfactory in the Organized units to the Volunteer Reserve as the most convenient method of disposing of them. Qualification for membership in the Volunteer Class is identical for membership in the other classes. It was the high purpose of the Policy Board to make of the Marine Corps Reserve, without respect to classes, the finest body of civilian soldiers in the world, to keep at a high standard the qualifications not only for original membership, but for continued membership. We do not believe in "degrees" of membership or of professional efficiency. Let's keep the distinction in names—Fleet, Organized and Volunteer, an administrative detail, and let's all be two-fisted, professionally qualified United States Marines.—B. T. Fay, Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

And then we should report that Sergeant Major Harold D. Johnson, USMCR, furnished us with a lot of galley news from the good Ship No. 31, the Navy Club in Petersburg, Florida.

Our column brought him back to that exclusive, but numerous group in these United States—readers of THE LEATHERNECK. He candidly and without shame admits to having missed several years' issues—but let him tell his own story . . .!

THE LEATHERNECK came to this port after I had missed several years' issues—yes sir, I'm ashamed to admit it, but I'll try to keep up with it better in the future. One of the features that interested me most was the fact that at last someone is realizing that the Volunteer is a part of the Corps. Thanks, from one, to THE LEATHERNECK in giving us recognition in its pages.

Ex-Marines in this neck of the woods congregate at the Navy Club, Ship No. 31, at their new club house, 1213 Central Ave., Saint Petersburg, Florida. Since joining this Ship last July I have run into several (also some gobs) and have recalled old times and have traded plenty of yarns. Yours truly was elected Executive Officer of the Ship in January. We have an ex-Pharmacist—C. P. O. Noble Mills as Commandant. Anyone ever ship with him? He is a swell egg.

Another Christmas has rolled past and am happy to say that Ex-Sgt. James W. Milburn (Parris Island, 1924) and myself have kept up an exchange of greetings on through each holiday period, although we have not seen each other since P. I. days. He is now connected with one of Chicago's largest hotels in the capacity of Auditor.

Pfe. Arthur N. Johnson, Class III(b) GSU, of this city and carried on the rolls of the 7th Reserve District, MB, Charleston, S. C., and the writer have had "stand by" orders to go into active service since January. When we'll get the ol' traveling orders, we do not know, but we'll be seeing you when we get there.

All this letter was meant to do, was to add to what ye ed said in regard to hearing from the "outpost." If we, each and every

Reservist add a little each month the time may come when THE LEATHERNECK will ask us for space in our own magazine in place of us in THE LEATHERNECK.

I'll be looking forward to hearing the rest of the news from each and every "outpost" of the Reserve.—HAROLD D. JOHNSON, Sgt. Major, USMCR, Class III (b)GSU, 7th Reserve District.

Let all the shrinking violets hiding in the underbrush come forth as the Sergeant Major has done.

One violet (meaning modest) we have discovered in our perambulations about town is none other than Major Robert Merle Mount, USMCR, who has been so successful in hiding that not even Platoon Sergeant Goodall of the Los Angeles Recruiting Office has discovered him, con-

sidering that Major Mount is business manager of the most successful Hearst newspaper in the country—the *Los Angeles Examiner*. But he's a hard man to get to, but easy to see. The corporal's guard outside his office in the Examiner building almost demand a visa-ed passport from William Randolph himself. But if he knows you're out waiting, he'll rush right out and command his guard, "Never mind the commanding officer" meaning Hearst, and the guard goes back to sleep.

This column wants to hear more news from every member of the Marine Corps Reserve not on active duty—yet. This column invites letters and news from all ranks and we hope that your next column is well represented by privates, for where would we all be without them?

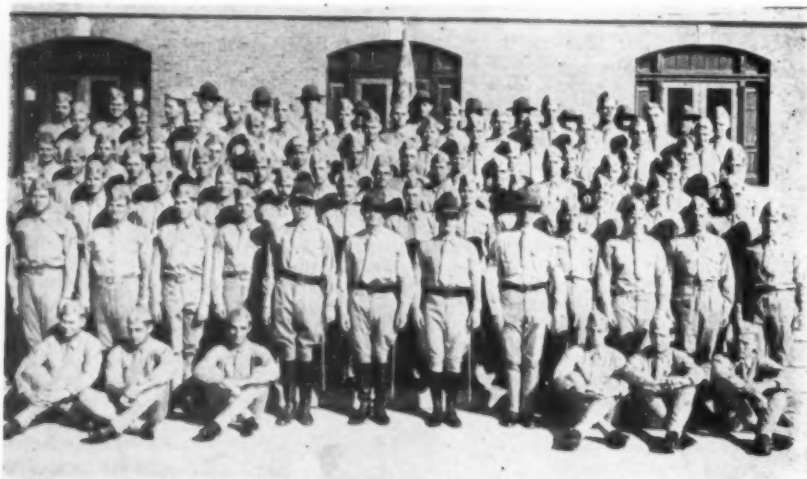


Photo courtesy Reproduction Service

Company E of the Candidates' Class at Quantico, Va.

(Continued from page 25)

Since it is an important part of this phase of their training, a program of physical hardening has acquainted the candidates with all the highways, improved and unimproved, in the vicinity of Quantico through the medium of hikes and marches. Night patrol problems, involving the use of the compass, have sent them stumbling through dark woods. Virginia winter weather being what it is, with frequent bitter winds a refutation of any idea of the sunny south, instructors have been pleasantly surprised at the few complaints registered when thermometers hover near zero.

In spite of a routine calling for regular instruction periods from 7:30 in the morning until 4:45 in the afternoon, with individual evening study encouraged, the candidates have found time for other activities. One of these is *The Swab*, the candidate's newspaper. The name is explained by the floor mops ornamenting the masthead of the paper. When the students have finished the leg-work, the writing and the editing, the paper is mimeographed and distributed throughout the battalion. The scores made on the rifle range, the length of Christmas leave, and other information of special interest to the candidates, is mixed with more general news about the Post. A unique system of movie reviews classifies the offerings at the Post Theatre as Abyss-

mal, Infantile, Juvenile and Tolerable, the last being the harsh highest rating any picture can get. One story that appears in each issue and is read with considerable interest by all hands deals with the progress of the bowling competition being run off, with each company represented by a five-man team.

Rubbing elbows in the ranks of the Class are lawyers, lumbermen, cotton brokers, professional football players, safety engineers and salesmen, to say nothing of the above-mentioned agronomist. Their parents came from such remote places as India, Poland, Yugoslavia, Latvia and Italy. They themselves represent all the States of the Union and the District of Columbia, as well as a variety of colleges and universities ranging from Slippery Rock Teachers to Harvard. Every accent and local idiom in use today in the United States can be heard during a rest period when the candidates discuss anything from sports to symphonies. Their origins are many and varied, but a green uniform and the single chevron of a private first class reduces them all to the common denominator of their single ambition—a commission as a second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve. And it would appear that in them the Marine Corps has struck pay dirt in its quest for new officers.

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THE GAZETTE

Total Strength Marine Corps on January 31.....	40,260
COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT —January 31	1,633
Separations during February.....	2
	1,631
Appointments during February	90
	1,721
Total Strength on February 28 (Comm. and Warr.)	1,721
ENLISTED —Total Strength on January 31	38,627
Separations during February	503
	38,124
Joinings during February	487
	38,611
Total Strength on February 28.....	38,611
Total Strength Marine Corps on February 28	40,332



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS COMMISSIONED

Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, The Major General Commandant.
Brig. Gen. Edward A. Ostermann, The Adjutant and Inspector.

Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, The Quartermaster.
Brig. Gen. Russell B. Putnam, The Paymaster.
Officers last commissioned in the grades indicated:

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.
Brig. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift.
Col. Alfred H. Noble.
Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge.
Major Kenneth W. Benner.
Captain John E. Weber.
1st Lt. Freeman W. Williams.

Officers last to make numbers in grades indicated:

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur.
Brig. Gen. Charles F. B. Price.
Col. Alfred H. Noble.
Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge.
Major Kenneth W. Benner.
Captain Thomas F. Riley.
1st Lt. Freeman W. Williams.

MARINE CORPS CHANGES

Lt. Col. Lucian W. Burnham, assigned to duty with 1st Mar. Div. FMF.
Major George W. McHenry, to duty as Resident Inspector of Naval Material in charge of Branch Office, Dunedin, Fla.

Major Vincent E. Stack, MCR., assigned to active duty at Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.
Major William W. Davies, AFM, detail as an AFM, revoked as of 1 March, 1941.

Capt. Samuel F. Patterson, MCR. (AV), assigned to active duty at NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
Capt. Charles R. Luera, MCR. (AO), detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. John W. Preston, Jr., MCR. (AO), detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, Dallas, Texas.

Capt. Hamilton D. South, Jr., MCR. (AO), detached Base Air Det. One, and assigned to aviation duty with Base Air Detachment, FMF, Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I.

1st Lt. Charles E. Parker, MCR. (AO), detached NAS, Anacostia, D. C., to NRAB, New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. Fitzhugh L. Buchanan, Retd., assigned to active duty at MB, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lt. Elmer C. Rowley, MCR., assigned to duty at MB, NYD., Mare Island, Calif.

1st Lt. Virgil E. Harris, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to duty as CO, MD, RS, Puget Sound NYD., Bremerton, Wash.

1st Lt. Warren A. Phillips, MCR. (AV), died 8 Feb., 1941, while attached to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lt. Lawrence C. Hays, Jr., detached MD, RS, Puget Sound NYD., Bremerton, Wash., to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Jack H. Brown, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to duty with 5th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lt. Ransom M. Wood, when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to duty with 5th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lt. Charles M. DeHority, when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to duty with 5th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lt. Elbert S. Maloney, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to duty with 5th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lt. DeWitt M. Snow, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that post to duty with 5th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, Parris Island, S. C.

2d Lt. Warner T. Bigger, detached MD, USS "Louisville," to MB, NYD., New York, N. Y.

2d Lt. Hulon H. Riche, detached MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., to Base Defense Weapons Course, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. William E. Pierce, assigned to duty at MB, NYD., Phila., Pa.

2d Lt. Joseph H. Reinburg, MCR. (AV), on acceptance of appointment as a Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Edmund F. Overend, MCR. (AV), on acceptance of appointment as a Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, detached NAS, Miami, Fla., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Homer G. Hutchinson, Jr., detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., to Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Ross S. Mickey, detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., to Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. William C. Kellam, detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., to Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Wade L. Cavin, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. John W. Arnold, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. William D. Stevenson, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Walter G. Cooner, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Eugene H. Strayhorn, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Walter Antin, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Benjamin J. Beach, MCR., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

QM. Ck. Charles L. McIndoe, detached 1st Mar. Div., FMF, to MB, Norfolk, NYD., Portsmouth, Va.

QM. Ck. John W. Mace, on acceptance of appointment as a Quartermaster Clerk, Marine Corps, assigned to active duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Pay Ck. Earl W. Dunsmoor, on acceptance of appointment as a Pay Clerk, Marine Corps, assigned to active duty at MB, NS, Guam.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Walter G. Allen, detached MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, RS, San Francisco, Calif.

Mar. Gnr. Norman H. Jungers, on acceptance of appointment as a Marine Gunner, Marine Corps, assigned to duty with MD, AE, Peiping, China.

Each of the following-named second lieutenants detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., and assigned to duty at the station indicated:

MCB, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Edward M. Barrett
Leon E. Chabot
Mason F. Chronister
Clifford B. Drake
Clude P. Ford
Alfred B. Hebeisen
George B. Kantner
Robert C. Maze
Wm. S. McLaughlin

Harry T. Milne
Thomas J. O'Connor
Jeff P. Overstreet
Edward M. Seab, Jr.
Walter L. Turner
Eugene N. Thompson
Clarence E. Van Ray
Charles E. Warren
John Winterholter

MB, NORFOLK, NYD., PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Charles S. Manning.

FMF, MCB, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

David Ahee
Wendell W. Andrews
James O. Appleyard
Francis X. Beamer
Max B. Chinkinbeard
Winsor V. Crockett, Jr.
Lloyd G. Courts
John E. Decher, Jr.
John L. Donnell
William R. Dorr, Jr.
William F. Frank
Wade H. Hitt
Kenneth C. Houston
John W. Hughes
Paul M. Jones
Frederick J. Karch

Louis N. King
Crawford B. Lawton
David E. Marshall
Marlin C. Martin, Jr.
Jack F. McCollum
Edw. V. Mendenhall, Jr.
Robert J. Oddy
Baptiste D. Pronovost
John A. Pisk
Howard J. Rice
Donald M. Schmuck
Fred. A. Seimears
Frederic R. Smith
Robert Y. Stratton
Richard W. Wyczawski
Howard A. York

BASE DEFENSE WEAPONS COURSE, MCB, MB, QUANTICO, VA.
Henry Aplington, II
Robt. H. Armstrong
William M. Gilliam
Dale H. Heely
Marshall J. Hooper
Wilson F. Humphreys
Walter E. Lischied

Edward L. Peoples
Daniel S. Peggall
Wallace H. Robinson, Jr.
Gene N. Schraeder
Raymond O. Sommers
William H. Souder, Jr.

MB, QUANTICO, VA.
Paul T. Johnston
William P. Kaempfer
Edwin C. Kimball
Karl W. Kolb
Kenneth E. Martin
Phillip B. May
Alan R. Miller
Harvey M. Miller
Louis G. Monville
Franklin B. Nihart
Arba L. Norton
John H. Partridge
Homer W. Sharpenberg
Joseph S. Skocrylas
James H. Talsch
Harry W. Taylor
Paul S. Treitel
Erwin F. Wann, Jr.
Gerald G. Williams
Elliott Wilson
David C. Wolfe
Herbert F. Woodbury

Each of the following-named second lieutenants detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., and assigned to duty at the station indicated:

Paul B. McNicol—MB, NYD., Portsmouth, N. H.

Robert O. Hawkins—MB, NYD., Boston, Mass.

Jonas M. Platt—MB, SB, New London, Conn.

Francis P. Daly—MB, NYD., Wash., D. C.

Harry H. Gaver, Jr., MB, Norfolk NYD., Portsmouth, Va.

George F. Waters, Jr.—MB, NYD., Charleston, S. C.

John F. Holt—MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.

Each of the following-named second lieutenants are relieved from duty with Basic School Detachment, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., and assigned to duty at MB, NYD., Phila., Pa.:

Elmer E. Sutphin, III.
Richard I. Moss.
Robert T. Raby.

Each of the following-named second lieutenants detached Basic School, MB, NYD., Phila., Pa., and assigned to duty at the Marine Corps Recruiting District in the city indicated:

Leyton M. Rogers—Springfield, Mass.

Hector R. Migneault—Springfield, Mass.
 Robert A. Merchant, Jr.—New York, N. Y.
 Walter P. Cornwell—Syracuse, N. Y.
 Ernest C. Fusan—Buffalo, N. Y.
 Frank L. Avbel—Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John W. Kennedy, Jr.—Raleigh, N. C.
 Walter Holoman—Macon, Ga.
 Tillman N. Peters—Birmingham, Ala.
 Earl E. Anderson—Nashville, Tenn.
 Bernard T. Kelly—Chicago, Ill.
 Robert D. Shaffer—St. Louis, Mo.
 John A. White—Kansas City, Mo.
 Orville V. Bergren—Detroit, Mich.
 Fred J. Frazer—Cleveland, Ohio.
 Kermis C. Zieg—Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Walter C. Goodpasture, Jr.—Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Elbert D. Graves—Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Robert E. Snider—Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Robert D. Taplett—Des Moines, Iowa.
 Robert M. Ash—Des Moines, Iowa.
 Carleton E. Simensen—Minneapolis, Minn.
 Virgil W. Banning—Minneapolis, Minn.
 Robert F. Meldrum—Dallas, Texas.
 John H. Gustafson—Denver, Colo.
 Allen T. Barnum—Denver, Colo.
 Darrell L. Cool—Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Albert H. Schierman—Portland, Ore.
 Carl V. Larsen—Portland, Ore.
 Stoddard G. Cortelyou—San Francisco, Calif.
 John W. Graves—Los Angeles, Calif.
 Each of the following-named Reserve Officers assigned to active duty on the date shown opposite his name, and ordered to duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.:

1st Lt. Grant Crane	23 February, 1941
1st Lt. Abel R. Gaskill	23 February, 1941
1st Lt. Sylvester L. Stephan	23 February, 1941
1st Lt. Justin C. Tobias	23 February, 1941
1st Lt. Chas. N. Hulvey, Jr.	24 February, 1941
1st Lt. Ernest F. Foley	24 February, 1941
1st Lt. Wm. L. Hawkins	24 February, 1941
1st Lt. Willis A. Neal	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thomas R. Belzer	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Herb. T. Elliott, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Paul O. Engelder	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. James D. Harris	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. James M. Johnson	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. George F. Jones	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Willard W. Keith, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Donald A. Kennedy	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Joseph A. Krohn	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Hubert C. Lattimer	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Richard C. Losch	21 February, 1941
2d Lt. Arthur C. Lowell	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Herbert W. Lyda	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Don G. Magruder	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Joe K. Mathis	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wm. H. McDonough	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Dale F. Miller	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert G. Parker	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Chelsie K. Pearson	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. George B. Rice	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Franklin C. Robinson	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Henry R. Rolph	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Andrew H. Rose, Jr.	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Paul F. Sackett	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert H. Sanders	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. James M. Smith	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. John R. Twohy	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Charles D. Weiss, Jr.	20 February, 1941
2d Lt. Raymond D. Wright	21 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robt. E. Smithwick	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. James G. Thomas	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wm. H. Walcott, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Sidney D. Watson	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Firman E. Bear, Jr.	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert W. Blake	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. William J. Boone	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. John B. Brislan	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. William R. Conger	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wallace L. Crawford	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Fenlon A. Durand	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. John H. Ellis	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Maynard R. Euverard	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. George K. Hooker	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thomas C. Kerrigan	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. John E. McDonald	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wm. W. McKinley	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Joseph A. Meyer	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. William Moran	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Joseph H. Mulqueen	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Kenneth E. Murphy	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Richard E. Ogle	1 March, 1941
2d Lt. Earl K. Radford	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Albert F. Reutlinger	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Gottlieb C. Schafly	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. John A. Scott	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Edw. M. Thomas, Jr.	25 February, 1941
2d Lt. William W. B. Upton	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert S. Wade	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. H. A. Williams, Jr.	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Fred. S. Aldridge	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Charles J. Beasley	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. L. G. Bruggemann, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Arthur E. Buck, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Malcolm E. Chandler	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Walter S. Cibulski	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert Cubberly	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thomas J. Cudmore	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Allen Curtis, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Angus F. Davis	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Frederic L. Driscoll	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Joseph J. Dudkowski	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thos. M. Eccleston	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Lacy M. Evans	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Chas. E. Ferree, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. John W. Foley, Jr.	24 February, 1941

2d Lt. Myles C. Fox	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. George A. Frost	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Royal R. Bastian, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. George O. Benton	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. George R. Blue	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Ignatius J. Colotta	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wm. A. Culpepper	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Warren H. Edwards	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Milton J. Green	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Jacob D. Guice	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Alfred E. Holland	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Christoph Keller, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Fritz K. Knust	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wm. A. Lauderdale	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. C. B. Maginnis, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robt. H. McCormick	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. John W. Pancoast	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Paul H. Ramos	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. John A. Schupp	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Howard J. Smith	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Vincent W. Starke	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. H. A. Thompson, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Allen T. Tichenor	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Andrews M. Wilkinson	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Geo. F. Williamson	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Jason M. Austin, Jr.	22 February, 1941
2d Lt. Clyde A. Brooks	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Maynard C. Conner	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert H. Dillard	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Regan Fuller	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert F. Garland	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Albert Von K. Gary	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Henry P. Gately, Jr.	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. James D. Good	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Arthur P. Greene	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Charles T. Hagan, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Burwell F. Hall, Jr.	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thos. C. Jolly, III	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Allen M. Jones	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Henry A. Lassiter	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. H. G. Lawrence, Jr.	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. H. T. Marshall, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. E. H. Marsteller, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. John M. Maury, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Malven R. Oliver	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Hierome L. Opie, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robt. J. J. Picardi	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Thomas B. Royster	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Sam. M. Graves, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert W. Greeley	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Noel C. Gregory	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert L. Grey	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Herb. D. Harries, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Ira E. Harrod, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Donald H. Hastie	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Allan W. Hazard	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Carl W. Hiepie	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Warrick G. Hoopes	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Colby D. Howe	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. John B. Hunter, II	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Royce C. Jennings	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Richard A. Kelly	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Gaise S. Lacek	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Arnold Lawson, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. T. W. Lawson, II	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Harvey A. Leich	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. John E. Lemon	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Albert F. Lucas	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Frank A. Martineck	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. John R. Mayer	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Monson J. McCarty	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert Meckauer	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Jesse P. Mehrlust	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Elmer W. Myers	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Ward T. Paige	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. William P. Pais	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Stanley J. Partyka	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Robert J. Putnam	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wilfred H. Ringer, Jr.	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Richard G. Ruby	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Wilbert T. Shafer	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Ivan L. Smith	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Edward O. Stephany	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Charles G. Sweet	23 February, 1941
2d Lt. David A. Tripp	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Rich. T. Washburn	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Edward Waters	24 February, 1941
2d Lt. Henry P. Welton	24 February, 1941

The following-named graduates of the Naval Academy appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps and ordered to the Marine Corps Schools, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.:

Claude H. Welch	William M. Miller
Ralph W. Boyer, Jr.	Charles E. McLean, Jr.
Hensley Williams	Roland J. Spritzen
Robert L. Schreier	Wilbur L. Jobanek
Nat M. Pace	Floyd Cummings
Arthur E. Holdt	Robert L. Leasure
Arthur M. Finkel	William T. Herring
Manual Brilliant	Edward S. Dura
Vance H. Hudgins	Allan L. Feldmeier
Wilson E. Hunt	Kenneth L. Brown
Everett V. Alward	Francis F. Parry
Earl J. Rowse	William F. Harrison
William Clary, Jr.	William McReynolds

Major Gen. William P. Upshur, on duty as CG, Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., with additional duty as CG, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 Col. John M. Arthur, assigned to duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 Col. Harry K. Pickett, relieved from additional duty as CO, 3d Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.
 Lt. Col. Omar T. Pfeiffer, to duty in Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

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SINCE 1918
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Major William H. Hollingsworth, Retd., to active duty as CO, MD, RS, NYd., Phila., Pa.
Major Owen E. Jensen, MCR., to active duty in Office of the Paymaster, Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Major Harold Colvocoresses, Retd., to duty as OIC, Rectg. Dist. of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Major Livingston B. Stedman, Jr., on acceptance of appointment as a Major in the Marine Corps, assigned duty with 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Leo F. S. Horan, Retd., on reporting of relief, relieved from duty as CO, MD, RS, NYd., Phila., Pa., to duty at MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.

Capt. Marcellus J. Howard, detached Staff, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., to duty with Parachute Detachment, MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

Capt. Curtis E. Smith, Jr., MCR., detached MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Alexander G. Bunker, on acceptance of appointment as a Captain in the Marine Corps, assigned to duty at NRAB, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Robert L. Ward, MCR., died 27 Feb. 1941, while attached to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. John W. Clark, MCR., "Junior" dropped from the name of this officer.

Capt. Harold A. Johnson, on acceptance of appointment as a Captain in the Marine Corps assigned to duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Ben "Z" Redfield, on acceptance of appointment as a Captain in the Marine Corps assigned to duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Nathaniel S. Clifford, detached NRAB, Squantum, Mass., to duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Jack R. Cram, relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

Capt. Raymond B. Hurst, relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

Capt. Thomas J. Noon, relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

Capt. Benjamin W. Norris, relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

Capt. Perry Reynolds, relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

1st Lt. Harry F. Baker, Jr., relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

2d Lt. Joseph H. Reinburg, MCR., relieved from aviation duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., assigned duty with 1st Marine Aircraft Group, 1st Marine Div., FMF.

1st Lt. Kirk Armistead, on acceptance of appointment as a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, assigned duty with 2d Marine Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Harry F. Baker, Jr., on acceptance of appointment as a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, assigned duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Eugene H. Strayhorn, MCR., detached MB, Quantico, Va., to duty at MB, NAS, Corpus Christi, Texas.

2d Lt. Joseph E. Barolet, MCR., detached 1st Mar. Div., FMF, to MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Bruce H. Platt, MCR., on 5 March, 1941, assigned to duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. Arthur C. Lowell, MCR., revocation of orders dated 14 Feb. 1941, cancelled. This officer will continue on active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.

2d Lt. Ross S. Mickey, when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached Base Air Det. One, that post, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Ch. QM. Clk. Albert O. Woodrow, relieved from duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., assigned to duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. QM. Clk. Andy C. Ramsey, about 1 April, 1941, detached 1st Mar. Div., FMF, and ordered home for retirement on 1 June, 1941.

On 24 February, 1941, following named officers relieved from present duties at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., assigned to duty with the 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, as of that date. Ordered to temporary duty with that division, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton," sailing from Norfolk, Va., 3 March, 1941:

1st Lt. John R. Lirette.

2d Lt. Raymond G. Davis, Lt. Col. Harold S. Fassett, to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major John D. Blanchard, to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Joseph P. Adams, MCR. (AO), to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lt. Corey C. Brayton, Jr., MCR. (AO), to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lt. Norman E. Denning, MCR. (AO), to NRAB, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Harry F. Baker, Jr., MCR. (AO), assigned active duty with Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Kirk Armistead, MCR. (AO), assigned active duty with 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Richard J. Huerth, MCR., to duty with Parachute Det., MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.

1st Lt. William W. Buchanan, to Staff, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Peter F. Tague, Jr., MCR., assigned active duty with MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lt. Tom M. Trotti, to MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

1st Lt. Gavin C. Humphrey, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lt. Lewis N. Samuelsen, MCR., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. McDonald I. Shuford, to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton," from Norfolk, Va.

1st Lt. Edmond M. Glick, died 18 Feb. 1941, while attached to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Thomas D. Alexander, Jr., MCR., assigned active duty with MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lt. Oscar K. LaRoque, Jr., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton."

1st Lt. Marvin C. Stewart, when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton."

2d Lt. John A. Saxten, Jr., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton."

2d Lt. Howard B. Bengt, when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton."

2d Lt. Earl E. Demers, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached to 4th Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via USS "Wharton."

2d Lt. Alton D. Gould, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Warner T. Bigger, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Carlo A. Rovetta, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Wayne M. Cargill, detached MB, SOB, Norfolk, Va., to MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

2d Lt. Dorrance S. Radcliffe, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

2d Lt. Raymond V. LaBarre, MCR., on acceptance of appointment as a second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

2d Lt. Leo A. MacSweeney, Jr., MCR., assigned active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.

2d Lt. Richard E. Figley, MCR. (AO), detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to NRAB, Anacostia, D. C.

2d Lt. Honore G. Dalton, MCR. (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. David Drucker, MCR. (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Hugh I. Russell, MCR. (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2d Lt. Frederick M. Rauschenbach, MCR. (AVC), on acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

THE LEATHERNECK

2d Lt. James D. Good, MCR., to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
 2d Lt. George R. Blue, MCR., to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
 2d Lt. Robert W. Blake, MCR., to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
 2d Lt. Wade L. Cavin, MCR., assigning to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.
 2d Lt. Roger G. B. Broome, MCR., acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.
 2d Lt. William P. Alston, MCR., detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to duty with Parachute Det., MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J.
 2d Lt. Frank Mandell, detached MD, USS "Tuscaloosa," to duty at MB, Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va.
 QM. Clk. Robert P. Warner, when directed by the Director, Marine Corps Reserve, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.
 QM. Clk. James B. Shimmel, when directed by the Depot Quartermaster, detached Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa., to MB, Quantico, Va.
 QM. Clk. August W. Carlson, when directed by the Comdt., NAS, Pensacola, Fla., detached to MD, Tientsin, China, via USS "Wharton," from Norfolk, Va., 3 March, 1941, to San Francisco, Calif., thence via USS "Chaumont."
 QM. Clk. Frederick J. Widman, to duty in Office of the QM, Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.
 Ch. Pay Clk. David H. McKee, Rtd., about 8 March, 1941, detached Hdqrs. Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., to duty in Office of Paymaster Deputy, MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif.
 Ch. Pay Clk. James U. Meyer, about 10 March, 1941, detached MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 Pay Clk. Robert L. Williams, when directed by the Paymaster, N. E. Pay Area, Phila., Pa., detached that Office, to MD, Tientsin, China, via USS "Wharton," from Norfolk, Va., 3 March, 1941, to San Francisco, Calif., thence via USS "Chaumont."
 Mar. Gun. Wilbur R. Barnes, on acceptance of appointment as 2d Marine Gunner, Marine Corps, assigned to active duty with 3d Marine Det. Bn., FMF, MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Following named officers of the Marine Corps Reserve, appointed to commissioned ranks shown, in the Marine Corps, and assigned to aviation duty at the stations indicated:

TO BE CAPTAINS

Richard C. Mangrum—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Charles J. Schlapkohl—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Robert M. Haynes—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Avery R. Kier—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Lewis H. Delano, Jr.—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Porter M. Hoidale—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Perry Reynolds—Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Benjamin V. Norris—Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Thomas J. Noon—Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Jack R. Cram—Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Raymond B. Hurst—Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Hamilton D. South, Jr.—Base Air Det., FMF, Bonrne Field, St. Thomas, V. I.
 Nathaniel S. Clifford—NRAB, Squantum, Mass.
 Elliott E. Bard—NAS, Miami, Fla.
 Daniel W. Torrey, Jr.—NRAB, Anacostia, D. C.
 Leonard W. Ashwell—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Warren E. Sweetser, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 William K. Lanman, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Martin A. Severson—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Clyde T. Mattison—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Henry C. Lane—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 James A. Booth, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Joseph Sailer, Jr.—Office of Naval Attache, London, England.
 Herbert C. Freuler—NRAB, Oakland, Calif.
 George A. Sarles—NRAB, Kansas City, Kan.
 John T. L. D. Gahbert—NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

James L. Mueller—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Desmond E. Canavan—2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif.
 Serman J. Anderson—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Joe B. Mauldin—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 William A. Kurelich—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Leon A. Ranch—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Ralph B. Yeaman—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 George W. Nevils—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Jens C. Aggerbeck, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Richard M. Baker—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Barnette Robinson—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Vernon O. Ullman—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Paul H. Ashley—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Max J. Volcansek, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 William A. Rygg—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Winton H. Miller—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Edward F. Miller—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Kenneth H. Black—1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Div., FMF.
 John E. Bell—1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Div., FMF.
 Rex M. Heap—1st Mar. Aircraft Group, 1st Mar. Div., FMF.
 Robert B. Fraser—NRAB, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Harlan Rogers—NAS, Corpus Christi, Texas.
 John F. Carey—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Henry A. Ellis, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 James C. Lindsay—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Hamilton Lawrence—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Carl M. Longley—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Robert E. Curtin—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 John R. Alvord—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Herbert T. Merrill—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Horace A. Pehl—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 William C. Humbert—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Robert R. Burns—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Marion E. Carl—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Charles W. Somers, Jr.—NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
 Lt. Col. Jacob M. Pearce—assigned to duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.
 Lt. Col. John S. Sebree, Retd., assigned to active duty at MB, Quantico, Va.
 Major Arthur W. Ellis, APM., about 15 March, 1941, detached Office of PM, Dept. San Francisco, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 Major Charles F. Cresswell, detached MD, USS "California," to MB, Quantico, Va.
 Major Harold W. Whitney, AQM, Retd., detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to duty as QM, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.
 Capt. Eli Savage, Retd., detached MB, Quantico, Va., ordered home and relieved from active duty.
 Capt. Harvey C. Tschirgi, to MB, Norfolk, NYd., Portsmouth, Va.
 Capt. John C. Munn, on reporting of relief, detached AE, Bogota, Colombia, to Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.
 Capt. Howard J. Turton, detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to duty as CO, MD, USS "California."
 Capt. Griffith W. Sherrill, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 1st Lt. Robert E. Eklund, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 1st Lt. Edward F. Howatt, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 1st Lt. Martin W. Storm, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 1st Lt. Edmund M. Williams, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. John R. Barreiro, Jr., MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. George L. H. Cooper, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. James F. Geary, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. Howard L. Hoover, Jr., MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. Harold "K" Thoneson, MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. Herbert A. Vernet, Jr., MCR., detached 12th Bn., MCR., MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 1st Lt. Ervin R. Whitman, Retd., assigned to active duty MB, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.
 1st Lt. William A. Culpepper, MCR., promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
 2d Lt. John B. Edgar, Jr., assigned to duty and instruction in the Base Defense Weapons Course, Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.
 2d Lt. Earl E. Anderson, orders 4 Feb., 1941, detached from Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., to Rectg. Dist. of Nashville, Tenn., revoked. On discharge from treatment at the Naval Hospital, Phila., Pa., detached Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., to MB, Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va.
 2d Lt. Charles S. Manning, detached Basic School MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., to Rectg. Dist. of Nashville, Tenn.
 2d Lt. Clifford B. Drake, when directed by the CO, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., detached Basic School, that post, to MD, USS "California."
 2d Lt. Joseph Schmieding, detached MD, USS "California," to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.
 2d Lt. William A. Halpern, MCR., when directed by the CG, FMF, detached that force, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to Marine Corps Schools Detachment, MB, Quantico, Va.
 2d Lt. John Aperijs, MCR., on acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned to active duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.
 2d Lt. Arthur C. Lowell, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.
 2d Lt. Joe H. Mathis, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.
 2d Lt. William H. McDonough, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.


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2d Lt. Don G. Magruder, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. John W. Foley, Jr., MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. Fritz K. Knast, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.

2d Lt. Allen M. Jones, MCR., assigning to active duty in the Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., revoked.

Mar. Gnr. Richard S. Hooker, Jr., on acceptance of appointment as a Marine Gunner, Marine Corps, assigned to active duty with 3d Def. Bn., FMF, MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

QM. Clk. Harry E. Detwiler, detached Base Air Det., Bourne Field, St. Thomas, V. I., to MB, Quantico, Va.

QM. Clk. Frederick G. Lewis, detached MB, Mare Island, Calif., to duty at MB, Puget Sound NYd., Bremerton, Wash.

Ch. Pay Clk. John S. McGuigan, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., and ordered home to retire on 1 May, 1941.

Pay Clk. Frank M. Russell, died 17 Feb., 1941, while attached to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

The following named warrant officers were promoted to chief warrant officers, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on 12 February, 1941, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Henry P. Crowe—1 Sept., 1940.
Ch. Mar. Gnr. Jack A. Church—10 Nov., 1940.
Ch. Mar. Gnr. Olin L. Beall—20 Aug., 1940.
Ch. Pay Clk. Julian B. Bird—3 Nov., 1940.
Ch. Pay Clk. Lee B. Andrus—3 Nov., 1940.

On acceptance of appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, each of the following named members of the Candidate's Class is assigned to active duty and ordered to duty and instruction in the Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.:

Alvis H. Allen
Harry B. Anderson
M. L. Appleton, Jr.
C. C. Armfield, Jr.
Marshall T. Armstrong
Louis Aronson
William H. Atkinson
Raymond F. Aton
Stanley E. Bailey, Jr.
Mason W. Baldwin
Paul Barton
Lawrence M. Barnes
Henry G. Baron, Jr.
Theo. G. Batemen, Jr.
Robert G. Baumann
Jos. W. Beckenstrater
Charles Z. Beckley
Bertram S. Behrens
Ralph C. Bevans, Jr.
Victor R. Biscaglia
John D. Bradbury
John T. Bradshaw
Marshall R. Breedlove
James T. Breen
Gary I. Britt
Marvin R. Burditt
Thomas M. Burton
Curtis G. Callan
Charles F. Campbell
Vincent M. Cantella
Benj. O. Cantej, Jr.
Lucien W. Carmichael
Albert G. Carr
George W. Carr, Jr.
Henry N. Carrier, Jr.
Irving I. Cassell
John R. Chaisson
"G" "J" Chandler, Jr.
Robert A. Churley
Ernest E. Codere
James J. Coleman

David F. Condon, Jr.
Earl J. Cook
Kerwon Cook
William A. Conrad
Scott S. Corbett, Jr.
John A. Crager
Joseph Crisafulli
Gilbert H. Croll
John D. Crowley
Ralph H. Currin
William R. Day
Claude Davidson, Jr.
Robert H. Davidson
Ralph L. Dearth
John J. Delahanty
James A. Delaney, Jr.
Graham S. DeVane
Louis G. Ditta
Michael V. DiVita
William J. Damas
Robert W. Dyer
Alexander A. Elder
David K. Ellison
Harry T. Else
William H. Etherton
William F. Feasley
Wm. H. Flentye, Jr.
Chas. H. Fritschner
Tom Gaines
Laurence D. Gammon
Samuel A. Gardner
Frank E. Garretson
William M. Gavitt
Norman L. Gidden
John B. Gillespie, III
John L. Gillespie
Solomon Glasman
Robert W. Glickert
Leon Goldberger
Thomas M. Gordon, Jr.
Bernard W. Green

Robert E. Collier
Joseph H. Griffith
Claude Griffin, Jr.
Arthur H. Haake
George D. Hammbaugh
Wm. D. Hammack, Jr.
Charles P. Hammond
William J. Hannan
Charles D. Harris
Austin G. Harrison
Walter S. Haskell, Jr.
Tom N. Hasperis
George L. Hays
George M. Heaps
John A. Hefli
W. W. Hitesman, Jr.
Russell L. Hodge, Jr.
John L. Hopkins
David Horne
Herbert C. Hudgins
William L. Jackman
Frank J. Jenkins
Francis E. Jones
Richard W. Jones, III
John C. Jordan, Jr.
Wm. H. Junghans, Jr.
James G. Kelly
William J. King
Charles H. Koller
Max H. LaGrone
Richard I. Langston
Christian C. Lee
Charles P. Lewis, Jr.
Alfred M. Lichtman
Arthur A. Lombardo
James W. Long
George O. Ludeke, Jr.
Thomas J. Lynch
Joe A. Mann
Robert L. Mansfield
Charles G. Mansfield
Daniel A. Marshall
Robert A. Marsolini
Glenn D. Maxon
Robt. K. McCelland
Charles F. Rider
John M. Robb
William C. Roberts
Oliver Robinett
Allan B. Rockwood, Jr.
Robert J. Rodgers
Gerald F. Russell
Rufus D. Sams, Jr.
James D. Seales
Marvin Schacher
Ward K. Schaub
Robert J. Schorer
Sidney Schuler
Solwyn S. Schwartz
Jack R. Scott
Henry W. Seeley, Jr.
John W. Sherman
Henry H. N. Shriver
David M. Shull
Michael T. Silver
John P. Simpson, Jr.
Arthur L. Slater
Haddon H. Smith
Roy T. Smith, Jr.
Robert G. Snowden
Ell H. Sohler
Louis Soltanoff
William J. Soires
Richard V. Stafford
Walter F. Stanley
Stephen Stavers

Major George W. McHenry, assigned duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Major David A. Stafford, assigned duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Major Norman E. True, assigned duty at MB, Quantico, Va.

Major Ralph E. Forsyth, assigned duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major Frank C. Myers, MCR, detached Reserve Training Center, MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major James C. Jackman, MCR, when directed by the CG, Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., detached to Headquarters, to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Major Thomas B. White, detached 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif., to Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Boeker C. Batterton, detached 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, FMF, NAS, San Diego, Calif., to Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Arthur V. B. Menken, MCR(AV), detached Base Air Det. One, MB, Quantico, Va., and relieved from active duty.

Capt. George Esau, assigned duty at MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Donald R. Hyland, MCR., when directed by the CG, MB, Quantico, Va., detached that station to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Capt. Paul Drake, detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I.

1st Lt. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr., detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I.

2d Lt. William F. Hogaboom, detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I.

1st Lt. James C. Bennett, detached MD, Tientsin, China, to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I.

1st Lt. Ralph Haas, to duty at MB, SB, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.
1st Lt. Edward W. Durant, Jr., to duty at MB, SB, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.
1st Lt. Edward J. Moore, MCR, (AV), promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
1st Lt. Warren A. Phillips, MCR, (AV), promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
1st Lt. Thomas E. Mobley, Jr., MCR, (AV), promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
1st Lt. Sidney S. McMath, MCR., promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
1st Lt. Joseph S. Reynaud, MCR., promoted to 1st Lt., Marine Corps Reserve.
2d Lt. John B. Edgar, Jr., on discharge from treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., detached MB, Washington, D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Ch. Pay Clk. Norman C. Bates, detached MD, AE, Peiping, China, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

Mar. Gnr. Lloyd O. Williams, on acceptance of appointment as a marine gunner, Marine Corps, assigned active duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Mar. Gnr. Floyd C. Maner, on acceptance of appointment as a marine gunner, Marine Corps, assigned active duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Mar. Gnr. Marshall R. Pilcher, on acceptance of appointment as a marine gunner, Marine Corps, assigned active duty with 1st Mar. Div., FMF.

Mar. Gnr. Norman D. Kent, detached MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

4th Defense Battalion, FMF, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with following named officers attached:

Lt. Col. Jesse L. Perkins
Major Martin S. Rahiser
Major Floyd A. Stephenson
Capt. George H. Cloud
Capt. Billy W. King
Capt. James M. Masters, Sr.
4th Defense Battalion, FMF, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with following named officers attached:
1st Lt. John G. Bouker, MCR.
1st Lt. Custis Burton, Jr.
1st Lt. Arthur B. Chason, Jr., MCR.
1st Lt. Parker R. Colmer
1st Lt. Willard C. Fiske
1st Lt. William R. Gettys, MCR.
1st Lt. Robert D. Heint, Jr.
1st Lt. Hamilton M. Hoyer, MCR.
1st Lt. Kenneth A. King
1st Lt. William N. McGill
1st Lt. Peter J. Negri
1st Lt. Frank G. Umstead
1st Lt. William O. Wall, Jr., MCR.
1st Lt. Russell B. Warye
2d Lt. James B. Glennon, Jr.
2d Lt. Lewis A. Jones
2d Lt. William D. Masters
2d Lt. Frank A. Metz, Jr., MCR.
2d Lt. Alvin S. Sanders
2d Lt. Nicholas A. Sisak
2d Lt. Edwin J. St. Peter
Mar. Gnr. Lester V. Henson
Mar. Gnr. Marvin L. Ross
QM. Clk. Charles W. Byers

TAPS

The following deaths have been reported to the Marine Corps Headquarters Casualty Section during the month of January, 1941:

QUASTER, William Emil, Capt., USMC, retired, active, died 17 January, 1941, at San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Helen R. Quaster, wife, 4954 Cresta Drive, San Diego, California.

SMITH, Harry Percy, 1st Lt., USMC, retired, died 24 December, 1940, at 114 Cuesta Street, Tucson, Arizona. Next of kin: Mrs. Marion E. Smith, wife, 4455 Bering Street, San Diego, California.

MITCHELL, Charles Bruce, 2d Lt., USMC, retired, died 26 October, 1940, at Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Massachusetts. Next of kin: Mrs. D. M. Oldham, mother, Box 481, Abilene, Texas.

BARRETT, George Horton, Mar. Gun., USMC, retired, died 26 December, 1940, at Marysville, Pennsylvania. Next of kin: Mrs. Helen M. Barrett, wife, Box 182, Marysville, Pennsylvania.

BRITTAIN, Robert Fulton, Sgt., USMC, died 1 January, 1941, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Next of kin: Mr. Dave F. Brittain, father, Morganton, North Carolina.

CHRISTOPHER, Woodrow Harvey, Pvt., USMC, died 5 January, 1941, at Seal Beach, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Tollie M. Hill, mother, Route No. 2, Paris, Texas.

CORDOVA, Richard Newton, Pvt., USMC, died 26 January, 1941, near San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mr. James B. Cordova, father, Route No. 2, Robeline, Louisiana.

CRAIG, James Patrick, Pvt., USMC, died 26 January, 1941, at Quantico, Virginia. Next of kin: Mrs. Marie McVey, mother, 2930 North Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DURFEE, James Walter, Cpl., USMC, died 1 January, 1941, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Next of kin: Mr. James A. Durfee, father, Biggs, California.

JAYE, Charles William, Pvt., USMC, died 24 January, 1941, at Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mr. Mariation Jaye, father, Prichard City, Alabama.

MELTON, Woodrow Wilson, Pfc., USMC, died 26 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Katherine Melton, wife, 16514 Dalton Street, Gardena, California.

RULE, Chester David, Cpl., USMC, died 26 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, California. Next of kin: Mr. and Mrs. David E. Rule, parents, Rural Route No. 1, Livingston, Wisconsin.

BRAE, August, 1st Sgt., USMC, retired, died 20 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Emergency Addressee: Mr. Charles Braxmeier, friend, 322 Summit Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

DEAN, Fred James, Sgt. Maj., USMC, retired, died 27 December, 1940, at Harrington Memorial Hospital, Southbridge, Massachusetts. Next of kin: Mrs. Laura Dean, wife, 181 Elm Street, Southbridge, Massachusetts.

McDONALD, John William, Sgt., USMC, retired, 10 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. Next of kin: Mrs. Sarah E. McDonald, wife, 3917 Ranier Avenue, Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

RUETSCH, William Edward, Sgt. Maj., USMC, retired, died 7 January, 1941, at Ceciro, New York. Next of kin: Mrs. Beatrice Vrooman Ruetsch, wife, Bull Street Road, Bridgeport, New York.

SMITH, Norman Hall, Sgt., USMC, retired, died 10 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Ethel Marie Smith, wife, 1231 Park Avenue, Alameda, California.

STEVENSON, Benjamin, Staff Sgt., USMC, retired, died 24 January, 1941, at U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Next of kin: Mrs. Ellen Stevenson, mother, 6 Northern Lane, Newport, Rhode Island.

MANEY, Edward, Cpl., FMCR, inactive, died 31 December, 1940, near El Segundo, California. Next of kin: Mrs. Valentine Maney, wife, Olive View Sanatorium, Olive View, California.

GALLAGHER, David, Sgt. Maj., USMC, retired, died 29 September, 1940, of chronic myocarditis, at 192-05 105th Avenue, Hollis, Long Island, New York. Next of kin: Mrs. Florence R. Gallagher, wife, 192-05 105th Avenue, Hollis, Long Island, New York.

U. S. MARINE CORPS ENLISTED

Sgt. Roy M. Tomlinson—USMCR, Phila.

1st Sgt. John F. Russell—Quanticco BADI.

1st Sgt. Harry L. O'Hea—Quanticco BADI.

1st Sgt. Geo. J. Gahrlich—Quanticco BADI.

1st Sgt. Basil D. Legg—Quanticco BADI.

Sgt. Robert L. Birt—Quanticco BADI.

Sgt. Novis I. Raine—Quanticco BADI.

Sgt. Richard J. Ryan—Quanticco BADI.

Corp. Lewis A. Hess—Quanticco BADI.

Corp. James W. Henderlight—Quanticco BADI.

Corp. August Lacker, Jr.—San Diego.

1st Sgt. Roy H. Bley—P. I.

1st Sgt. John L. McKill—Charleston, S. C.

1st Sgt. Adiel H. Moss—Bourne Field.

1st Sgt. Walter K. Belasco—Bourne Field.

1st Sgt. Geo. C. Rabbitt—Bourne Field.

Corp. Russell A. Bump—Bourne Field.

Corp. Edward Gough—Norfolk.

Sgt. James M. Weidner—San Diego.

PMSSgt. Nicholas Longley—1st Div. FMF.

Corp. Elwood J. Smith—P. I.

Chk. Anton J. Dvorak—Pensacola.

Corp. Henry H. Brewer—USMCR, Aviation

Quanticco.

QMSgt. Ralph E. Duster—Bremerton.

Sup. Sgt. Cecil F. Wagner—USS "Heywood."

1st Sgt. Victor J. Bartoszek—1st Div.

1st Sgt. John M. Ely—1st Marine Div.

1st Sgt. Tom H. Glenn—USS "Louisville."

1st Sgt. Allen A. Lowrey—MB, Washington.

D. C.

1st Sgt. Carl H. Glaser—Quanticco.

1st Sgt. Lawrence Frucci—P. I.

Sup. Sgt. Chas. D. Earson, Jr.—Quanticco for 6th P.M.S.

Sgt. Joe. Cryanick—Aviation, Quanticco.

Corp. Alex Creacion—Norfolk S.S.

Corp. Harrell S. Steed—BADI, Quanticco.

1st Sgt. Max M. Stamps—1st Div.

1st Sgt. Oscar B. Weaver—1st Div.

Sup. Sgt. Victor V. Miller—Cuba.

1st Sgt. (M) John W. Sharp—1st MARDIV.

Corp. Felix A. Short—Fort Mifflin.

Corp. Jos. V. Vismont—New London.

Corp. (QM) Stanley W. Dolginko—Key West.

Sgt. Maj. Nicholas M. Grieco—HQ.

MTS. Travis J. Barnes—NRAB, New Orleans.

MTS. Wm. D. Davis—NRAB, Atlanta.

1st Sgt. Perry A. Williams—Bremerton.

Sup. Sgt. Raymond F. Parker—St. Thomas.

Sup. Sgt. Leon Kohn—USS "Heywood."

Corp. Howard F. Leroy—MB, Washington.

D. C.

1st Sgt. Howard B. Kellogg—1st Division.

1st Sgt. Harry D. Ortona—1st Div.

Sgt. Maj. Bernard J. Durr—Pensacola.

Corp. Milton W. Potter—Quanticco.

Sgt. Clyde H. Stamps—Air Two.

Corp. Othel Hudson—Ft. Mifflin.

Corp. Daniel A. Morris—Ft. Mifflin.

Corp. Wm. H. Stanaland—Lakehurst.

Corp. John A. Ward—Quanticco.

Corp. Louis Pichini—USMCR, BADI.

Corp. Anthony S. Kubla—Air One.

Corp. Hayward G. Lovorn—Air One.

1st Sgt. Leo L. Miotke—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. Jack E. McCarty—NY Pearl.

Corp. Burnes D. Russell—P. I.

Corp. Mark A. Drummond—HQ NBG.

Corp. Harry Cooper—HQ NBG.

Corp. Gene A. Hammack—HQ NBG.

Corp. Wm. T. Yeager—HQ NBG.

Corp. Geo. J. Young—HQ NBG.

1st Sgt. Alphonso Carbone—1st MARDIV.

GySgt. Sam W. Withers—NYd., Wash.

Corp. James F. McLaughlin—Quanticco.

Corp. Raymond V. Penneck—Quanticco.

1st Sgt. John J. Reese—1st MARDIV.

1st Sgt. Amerigo J. Campanelli—1st Marine Div.

1st Sgt. Louis H. Whitehouse—1st Marine Div.

1st Sgt. Jos. A. Catt—1st Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. John Weber—1st Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. Alvin J. Foerster—1st Mar. Div.

Sgt. Maj. Richard Shaker—Quanticco.

1st Sgt. Robert T. Hartel—1st Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. Lloyd L. Salter—NRAB, Glenview, Ill.

Corp. Maxwell C. Harvey—MB, Wash.

Sgt. Parker O. Pettigrew—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Frank Micali, RD Boston.

Corp. Ray W. Arnold—NYd., Wash.

Sup. Sgt. Summer T. Mitchell—Quanticco BADI.

Sgt. Wane Clark—NYd., Wash.

1st Sgt. Clayton L. Caston—1st Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. Anthony J. Crato—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. Merle M. Carr—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. Geo. T. Stosilavage—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Angolone Bakess—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. John Petka—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Robert B. Currie—Lakehurst PTT.

Sgt. Wm. M. Heslion—San Diego.

1st Sgt. George W. Abrams—St. Thomas.

1st Sgt. Robert A. McGrain—6th Bn., USMCR.

Sgt. Henry B. Anthony—(FMCR)—Corpus Christi.

Corp. Todd Walker—Corpus Christi.

Sgt. Lloyd W. Brown—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Reinhold Dietz—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Chauncey L. Dillard—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Arthur Gallentine—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Ewers White—Lakehurst PTT.

Corp. Bernice W. Jones—Miami.

Corp. Victor P. Capleman—Jacksonville.

Sgt. Albert Scudder—D. of S. Phila.

1st Sgt. Paul Adams—1st Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. Harry E. Smith—Quanticco.

Corp. John D. Wright—BADI, Quanticco.

Sgt. Wm. E. Bryan—Phila.

1st Sgt. Hermon F. Robinson—1st Div.

Corp. Joseph V. Mortillaro—N. Y.

Corp. Maxwell C. Harvey—M. B. Wash.

Corp. Thos. T. Boorman—Ec for BCD.

Corp. Wayne Wilson—Quanticco.

Sgt. Michael J. J. Kennedy—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. Wm. C. Rhodes—Lakehurst.

Sgt. John N. Kennemerr—P. I.

Corp. James W. Fitzpatrick—Iona.

1st Sgt. Vincent C. Sullivan—NRAB, New Orleans.

leans.

Corp. Edwin C. Hicks—BAD, Bourne Field.

Sgt. Harry L. Alm—NRAB, New Orleans.

Corp. Jos. W. Sparling—NRAB, New Orleans.

Corp. John E. Cronin, Jr.—NRAB, New Orleans.

leans.

Corp. Chas. W. Horton—NRAB, New Orleans.

Corp. John J. Hough—NBG.

Capt. Wm. A. Boettich—1st Mar. Div.

Sgt. Virgil D. Mincey—P. I.

Corp. Charles W. Jago—Hingham.

Corp. Wm. J. Amason—Jacksonville.

Corp. Carl W. Twell—Jacksonville.

1st Sgt. Duncan McP. Doyle—1st Mar. Div.

GySgt. Madison C. Whiteside—5th DB.

MTS. Frederick O'Conner—Anacostia.

Corp. Arthur Seegen—RS, New York.

1st Sgt. Herbert M. Craft—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. John McF. Tolman—USMCR—2nd DB for 6th DB.

Corp. Roy N. Courington—USMCR, Jackson-ville.

1st Sgt. Willie S. Harrison—P. I.

Sgt. Harry Norwell—Quanticco.

Sgt. John Glowa—D for RSS.

1st Sgt. James S. Ammons—D of S. Phila., for RSS.

Corp. Theo. A. Richer—Newport.

Sgt. Felix J. Swiezin—NYd., Wash.

Corp. Paul J. LeBlanc—Hingham.

Corp. Jos. M. Sullivan—MB, Portsmouth, N. H.

Corp. Walter F. Franczak—Phila.

Sgt. Fredk. C. Gebhardt—San Diego.

Sgt. Albert J. Sinuc—Norfolk SS.

Corp. Louis J. Schults, Jr.—ERD, Charleston.

Sgt. Bruce Bauer—RD, Phila.

Sgt. Donald L. Truesdale—San Diego.

Sgt. Kenneth Fratus, CA—NP Portsmouth, N. H.

Corp. Jos. F. Mullane—N. Y.

Sgt. Walter James—Quanticco.

1st Sgt. Dean F. Witkoski—MCB, San Diego.

Corp. Henry O. T. Hasty—1st Mar. Div.

Corp. Walter Townsend—Key West.

Sgt. Mutha W. Trotter—1st Mar. Div.

Sgt. James P. Hendricks—5th DB.

Sgt. Florus H. Hursk—Yorktown.

Sgt. Emmett L. Mitchell—Phila.

Corp. John B. Long—Corpus Christi.

Corp. Walter A. Penny—Quanticco.

Corp. Harry E. Anderson—Guam.

St. Sgt. Fremont H. Peper—San Diego.

Corp. Paul C. Beau—1st Mar. G.

Sgt. Lester A. Welch—Dover.

Corp. Stanton W. Greene—Norfolk SS.

Corp. Mathew T. Samardjie—2nd Mar. Div.

1st Sgt. Robert L. Gray—Lakehurst.

1st Sgt. Charles A. Dettenbach—USS "Wichita."

1st Sgt. Berard Grunder—Phila.

1st Sgt. Virgil A. Hickle—Quanticco.

Corp. Robert E. Denner—HQ NBG.

Corp. Charles W. Hackney—HQ NBG.

Corp. Wilson R. Clayton—HQ NBG.

1st Sgt. Carlie R. Grey—1st MAG FMF.

Sgt. Paul A. Miller—1st MAG FMF.

Corp. Robert E. Beasley—New York.

Corp. Mortimer B. Doyle (USMCR)—Norfolk SS.

Corp. Charles E. Engel—New London.

Corp. Ortel H. Cross—Phila.

Sgt. Ben B. Wisner—BAD-1.

Sgt. Henry J. Lewandowski—Iona.

Corp. Brooks C. Cely—Jacksonville.

Corp. Felix Daniels—Norfolk.

Sgt. Arnold L. McIntire—RD, New Orleans.

Corp. Delbert D. Moore—1st Brig.

Meas Sgt. Guineppe Guilano, Jr.—Boston.

Corp. Stanley A. Lahendro—BAD-1.

Corp. Joseph O. Rousseau—Norfolk for USS "North Carolina."

Corp. John S. Freguson—Air Two.

Sgt. Arthur O. Fix—1st Brig.

GySgt. Basil O. Thompson—Quanticco.

Corp. Odell Q. Humphreys—5th DB.

Corp. Walter Shuman—RD, Macon.

Fmsgt. Ernest B. Brown—RD, New Orleans.

Corp. Woodrow W. Bennie—San Diego.

Corp. Walter L. Rose—4th DB.

Corp. Hugh McKee—Pearl Harbor.

Corp. Herbert G. Cantrell—D of S. Phila.

Corp. John S. Freguson—So. Charleston.

Corp. George D. Wheeler—Pensacola.

Corp. James J. Napolitano—BAD-1.

Corp. Wm. Schwarz—Pensacola.

Corp. Albert Tertak—New York.

Corp. Thomas F. Brown—1st Brig.

1st Sgt. Raymond G. Wilson—Norfolk.

Corp. Robert J. Lawrence—HQ, for office Under Sec.

Corp. John D. Ellis—1st Brig.

1st Sgt. George P. Sawyre, Jr.—New York.

Sgt. Herbert P. Williams—NYd Wash.

1st Sgt. Norman D. Radford—5th Prov. Marine Co.

1st Sgt. Joseph H. Himmelstein—4th Prov. Marine Co.

Sgt. Paul A. Jackson—RD Minneapolis.

Sgt. Reginald P. Hodgdon—ERD.

Sgt. Henry Krall—RD Detroit.

Corp. Thos. P. Conway—RD Kansas City.

Corp. William E. Klar—RD St. Louis.

Corp. Lewis A. Hess—Quanticco.

Sgt. Clyde D. Ogburn (USMCR)—Phila.

Sgt. John H. Allen—MB Wash.

Corp. Horace R. Ellington—MB Wash.

Corp. Edward H. McAllister—MB Wash.

Corp. Jack T. Whitaker—MB Wash.

Corp. Robert E. Reed—MB Wash.

Corp. Robert P. Ryan—MB Wash.

Corp. John C. Keller—MB Wash.

Corp. Dewey J. Brentwood—RD Minneapolis.

Corp. Maurice C. Simpson, Jr.—RD Minneapolis.

Corp. William H. Wilson—RD Minneapolis.

Corp. James C. Norwood—Des Moines.

Corp. Wesley H. Hazel—Phila., MTS.

Corp. Kermit R. Jensen—Phila., MTS.

1st Sgt. Charlie G. Smith—1st Brig.

Corp. Edgar C. Kegley—BAD-1.

Sgt. Robert B. Ernst—D of S. Phila. for SSD.

Corp. Allan C. Dowd, Jr.—Jacksonville.

Corp. Odell Q. Humphreys—Phila., QMS.

Corp. Jesse R. George—Phila., QMS.

Corp. Harold W. Fincham—Phila., QMS.

Corp. Victor A. Canaveille—Phila., QMS.

Sgt. Dale C. Engle—Phila., QMS.

Sgt. Robert H. Callahan—Phila., QMS.

Sgt. Harold C. Miller—Phila., QMS.

Corp. Earl E. Shaw (USMCR)—Norfolk.

Sgt. Maj. Frank R. Malone—1st Brig.

1st Sgt. Frederic M. Dillow—BAD-1.

Sgt. Walter L. Simpson—Air Two.

Sgt. William J. Seebach—D of S. Phila., SSD.

Sup. Sgt. William H. Lester—Air Det PI.

Corp. William R. Edgington—PI.

Sgt. Sydney J. Ryan—Quanticco Air Det One.

Sgt. James C. DeWitt—Norfolk for SS.

Corp. Raymond C. Freeman—Air Two.

Corp. Rufus C. Jones—Quanticco.

Sgt. James R. Rutledge—5th DB.

Corp. John Kalbron—Phila.

GySgt. Lonnie H. McLain—Norfolk for SS.

Sgt. Samuel E. Lewis—ERD.

1st Sgt. Albert H. Keith—1st Brig.

1st Sgt. Jack Henry—First Brig.

Sgt. Carroll A. Morris—Pensacola.

Corp. William B. Howard—Phila.

Corp. Manuel Roy—Base Air One.

Corp. John W. McCarley—PI.

Corp. Rupert L. Fogle—RD Charleston, W. Va.

Corp. Jesse G. Londermilk—Charleston, S. C.

Corp. James R. Hillman—Miami.

Corp. Charles E. Jones—Cavite.

Sup. Sgt. John F. Holzer—1st Brig.

1st Sgt. George C. Ashley—1st Brig.

Corp. Richard A. McArthur—1st Brig.

QMSGT. Henry A. Kiefer—1st Brig.
Corp. Walter W. Whitehouse—St. Thomas.
StSgt. William E. Gehrke—1st Brig.
StSgt. Michael J. Sisul—1st Brig.
TSgt. Leonard E. Smith—1st Brig.
TSgt. Charles O. Pitts—1st Brig.
SupSgt. Paul J. Phipps—1st Brig.
Sgt. Howard H. Wingo (FMCR)—Jacksonville.
Corp. Edward J. Cunard—Phila.
Corp. Alec L. Craig (USMCR)—NRAB St. Louis.
Corp. Thomas S. Strother—Quantic.
Corp. Edward P. Doherty—Boston.
1st Sgt. Tom H. Glenn—Quantic.
GySgt. Robert E. Schneeman—Quantic.
PMSgt. William L. DuBois—Shanghai.
Corp. Jesse C. Heaton—Shanghai.
Sgt. Thomas P. Driscoll—Lakehurst.
Sgt. Wilbur K. Kasmaier—Quantic.
Corp. Robert W. Oldham—1st Brig.
Corp. Shirley H. Decker—Corpus Christi.
Corp. Herman Nolle—1st Brig.
Corp. Harry E. Talbert—Air Two.
FMCorp. Joseph B. Miller—Phila.
StSgt. Leland A. Cochran—5th DB.
Fek. John M. Pope—NBG.
Sgt. Maj. Josiah D. Johnson—1st Brig.
Sgt. William J. Kowall, Jr.—Nare Island.
Corp. John K. Hook—Phila.

RECENT REENLISTMENTS

Lindsay, Owen Henry
Combs, Jay "B"
Reep, Robert Roy
Bell, Harold Arthur
McCann, C. W., Jr.
Disney, Charles Lester
Stuart, James Loyal
Sweet, Herbert J.
Gill, Reginald H., Sr.
Cochran, Leland A., Jr.
Moreck, Vincent C.
Mullina, Ralph T.
Engelman, T. R.
Dippel, Charles E.
Dvorak, Anton J.
Humbley, Charles G.
Roos, Euclid C.
Lang, George N.
Colwell, Ralph F.
Paquette, Cecil Clive
Polonsky, Anthony
Smith, Horace Albert
Wright, W. M., Jr.
McClung, Harry S.
Athenour, Aime Pete
Cook, Harold L.
Knutte, Larry Evalt
Jackel, Carl John
Hollaway, Stanley C.
Tatton, Loyde Joe
Wright, Artie Lee
Garrison, "J" "B"
Mather, Perry D.
Teller, Joseph D.
Tatum, Curtis A.
Evinger, Martin
Caddis, George V.
Moore, Delbert D.
Nunke, Otto C.
Arter, Willis J.
Cattlett, Thomas J.
Coates, Shepherd T.
Billing, Mark W.
Buckley, John J.
Phillips, Romie D.
White, William C.
Simpson, John T.
Clements, Brock E.
Colville, Robert A.
Coward, Woodrow C.
Dumas, James L.
Johnson, Theodore
Martin, Dale W.
Meibos, Lunn
Sacker, August, Jr.
Elliot, George F.
Alford, Walter W.
Bulowski, Stanley P.
Coleman, Joseph L.
Doherty, John D.
Hughes, Barnett
Rowley, Ivan L.
Silverman, Mervin M.
Smith, Jesse T.
Spanos, George H.
Taylor, George S.
Ussery, Frank
Frisoni, John
Lausman, Theodore J.
Curtis, Tucker A.
Rose, Austin J.
Weber, John
Weststrom, Charles B.
Norris, William L.
Adams, Bill W.
Ballinger, Laurence A.
Belet, Robert A.
Cox, Warren W.
Echlinman, Charles
Graves, John F.
Hendrix, Arthur R.
Jennings, Johnny
Kowall, William J., Jr.

Kron, Edward
Roberts, Sterling P.
Revels, Charles S.
Kwely, Joseph P.
Masters, Edward L.
Smith, James F.
Magee, Louis K.
Bennett, Lenard E.
Brannon, Robert L.
Brennen, Timothy
Brooks, Roy F.
Carpenter, Howard C.
Freda, Leon
Galloway, Morris O.
Hill, Johnson B.
Isaacson, Eric E.
Pacilli, Almonte L.
Rogers, Cecil J.

Greenway, Robert J.
Hutchinson, Edwin G.
Hynes, George E.
Sages, Martin
Smith, Roland F.
Watkins, Homer L.
Russell, Milton S.
Baze, Jessie K.
Grey, Carlile R.
Jacoby, Henry A.
Leiningner, Paul W.
Patterson, Sidney O.
Reber, John J.
Henry, Clarence W.
Stapleton, Jack N.
Thompson, Remer W.
Trax, William F.

Key, Ben C. (D. of P.)
Carter, Johnny L.
Duggett, Thomas E.
Griffin, Marion J.
(COMM)
Dorgan, Alfred V., Jr.
(COMM)
Halley, Daniel D.
(COMM)
Hendricks, Uless L.
Hurtig, Marlow B.
Larsen, Elmer A.
Lutz, William W.

Blagden, John DeS
Land, Chester R.
Wilmington, William L.
Johnson, Thomas A.
Hopkins, George E.
Henry, Eldon F.
Hansen, Maurice C.
Gagner, Albert
Edwards, Harold G.
Carlsen, Reidar
Ruggiero, Gennaro
Zink, Joseph J.

TO STAFF SERGEANT:
Scott, Rochell L.
Krigas, George M.
Hicks, Ross J.
Holmes, Charles A.
Kaskin, Edward J.
MacCormac, Preston G.
Rogers, John D.
Balter, Lloyd L.
Sullivan, Vincent C.
Brown, George W.

Sloniker, Fred
Howell, Ray John
Rendick, Joseph J.
Mather, Perry D.
Mensch, Walter A.
White, Walter J.
McCollough, Abb D.
Haley, Frank P.
Faulk, Hot R. (MESS)

PROMOTIONS

TO SERGEANT MAJOR:
Athenour, Aime P. Costello, Philip J.

TO MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT:
Cain, Carl F. Holtzworth, Walter

TO MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT:
Morgan, George C. (AVN)

TO QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT:
Kleponis, Vincent Gedicks, George O.

TO PAYMASTER SERGEANT:
Tatton, Loyde J.

TO FIRST SERGEANT:
Travis, John F.
McBee, John R.
Hill, McGrade
Leon, Harry
Finley, Vernon T.
Peterson, Melbourne C.
Kindig, Boyd B.
Hereford, Milligan G.
Cook, Harold L.
McLaughlin, W. T.

TO GUNNERY SERGEANT:
McLain, Lonnie H.
Waltmann, Gustav W.
Elliott, Ashton A.

TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT:
Beal, Maurice "C"
(PM)
Schultz, Homer S.

TO SUPPLY SERGEANT:
Colbert, Thomas F.
(QM)
Taylor, Wayne D.
(QM)

TO PLATOON SERGEANT:
Moore, Roy H.
Traw, London L.
Rhoads, Arthur C.
Boutellier, Bernard P.
DeWitt, Edgar E.
Leitess, Max
Ross, Charles
Murry, Hardy P.
Brenigle, Alfred J.
Bitter, Peter, Jr.
Grant, William
Kiely, Laurel A.
Miller, John
Royce, George A.
Showman, Andrew
Telekan, Steven G.
Corley, Archie R.
Osteon, Howard
Berry, Oscar P., Jr.
Burtnett, Leroy V.
Domino, Sam J.
Dumas, James L.
(QM)
Fellner, William
Gernert, Albert E.
(COMM)
Joiner, Cecil J.
Kelley, James L.
Lever, Robert W.
(COMM)
Miller, William Joseph
O'Bravovich, John
Phillips, William E.
Shane, George J.
Steffen, Harry J.
Toombs, Robert L., Jr.
Lewandowski, H. J.
Sellers, Victor E.
(QM)
Smith, Matthew V.
(QM)
Deane, James A.
Goodsir, G. H., Jr.
Mollenhauer, Rudolf
Olsen, Otto (MESS)
Plante, Joseph G. E.
(QM)

Benedict, Ray A.
(QM)
Amacker, Robert W.
Bierrum, Henry W.
(COMM)
Faulkner, Edward P.
(Fire Con.)

Medhus, Melroy L.
Mieure, Raymond A.
Schloegel, John J.
Shelhorn, Melvin W.
(QM)
Watson, William L.
White, Neel E.
Turney, Wilbur
Ontjes, Fred
Gurkin, Charles E.
Barry, Daniel J.
(COMM)
Cox, David M.
Crawford, Oliver D.
(COMM)
Dixon, Harold T.
Gray, Robert L.
Hession, William M.
Kirkpatrick, Albert K.
Klein, Louis P.
Lowe, Ernest C.
McCracken, Carl W.
(PM)

Powell, James W.
Shifter, Ernest
Williamson, Wallace L.
Weicke, John
Kennedy, Charles R.
Robertson, Charles S.
Fincke, G. F., Jr.
Reynolds, Ernest A.
(QM)
Ball, Louis L.
Reier, Jack E.
Black, Delmar M.
Brogan, Walter J.
Bouknight, Justus R.
Dambly, Peter J.
Dolci, Paul
Gervasi, Anthony
Hills, Wilbur E.
Hobbs, Harold W.
Horton, Edward E.
Therrien, Clyde D.
Scott, Procter A.
Robinson, Herman F.
Atkins, Royce E.

TO SERGEANT:
Fassino, Anton N.
MacLean, Allen F., Jr.
Smith, John
Bash, Lester D.
Kelly, Max R.
Anderson, Carl M.
Branch, Johnie E., Jr.
Burns, Spencer
Corey, Russell E.
Courville, Joseph B.
Frankiewicz, Constantine (QM)
Glass, Hollis W.
Gragg, Raymond
Heaton, Frank H.
Hunter, Donald A.
Meredith, Elmer

Shugart, Eugene W.
Skendall, Frank
Smith, Jesse
Stanch, Roy R.
Weed, Alton C.
Pruitt, William L.
Abbott, John O.
Burkett, Claude L.
Church, Willis E.
Malloy, William J.
Huss, Nicholas
Russell, Frank H.
Williams, Grady R.
Williamson, W. B., Jr.
Gea, Barlow B.

TO CORPORAL:
Black, Terrell "B"
Cunningham, W. A.
Erasmus, Frank S.
Hayes, James G.
Hotchkiss, Herbert E.
Stancich, George P.
King, Herbert E., Jr.
Jones, John P.
Monroe, David M.
(QM)
Morris, Jesse B.
McCarthy, Francis B.
McKean, Charles P.
McNair, Robert P.
McVeane, John A.
Neal, Ralph B.
(COMM)
Pauley, Kellum D.
Plummer, Pershing W.
Robertson, Walter
Rumsower, Burnis L.
Standel, Edwin C.
Steinwinder, John M.
Townsend, John W.
Keck, Warren H.
Hughbank, Robert J.
Jones, Robert C., Jr.
Kellam, Kenneth O.
Pavelka, Elwyn H.
Taylor, Roscoe L.
Stanfield, James C.
Walker, John
Franczak, Walter F.
Howard, William B.
Edwards, Clarence A.
Franklin, Robert P.
Lohr, Billy L.
Amory, Robert W.
Crawford, William W.
(QM)
Davies, William W.
(QM)
Marchewka, Arthur F.
Tuttle, John M.
Wandele, Frank E.
Fowler, C. B., Jr.
Plusnia, Frank J.
Volezak, Stanislaus M.
Braidwood, M. R. A.
Brown, Charles E.
Clarke, William E.
Coen, Edward J.
Dunnigan, Edward P.
Hogue, Leo A.
Hughes, Charles P.
(QM)
Kaiser, Jacob
Magill, Harry W.
Makowski, Roland H.
(QM)
Moore, Hampton A.
(QM)
Naue-t, George V.
Sorris, Frank J.
Owen, Ralph P.
Richardson, "J" "W"
Samuels, Henry S.
Smith, Maurice B.
Spivey, Lovitt, Jr.
(MESS)
Sprawls, "J" "A"

Moore, Elvis R. L.
Robidoux, Victor N.
(QM)
Shipp, Henry R.
Simons, John D., Jr.
Stancich, Charles
Strouse, Edgar W.
(QM)
Tolan, William
Truax, Archie E.
(QM)
Watson, Edward J.
Coverston, Otto
Edwards, Marion W.
Lemons, Andrew A.
Smith, James
Smith, Herman E.
Armstrong, Wayne A.
Dunn, John T., Jr.
Field, Alfred R., Jr.
Francis, Archie H.
(FM)
Holden, Edward C.
Ivey, Gordon
Lehman, John F.
Long, Joel D. (FM)
Morrison, Robert T.
Pickard, Virda A., Jr.
Tipton, George A.
Waltkus, Alex S.
Yakes, Lloyd F.
Alexander, Harmon E.
(QM)
Arnoley, Norbert M.
Bartman, William C.
(QM)
Brown, Joseph
Cook, Herbert F.
Cronk, Hugh G.
Delorme, Edward J.
Estill, Charles D.
Griff, Nick
Harris, Robert A.
Hemmen, William H.
Higgs, Charles W., Jr.
Huakey, Cecil W.
(QM)
Jones, Carlton, Jr.
Kidd, Arthur F.
Kishnow, Wilson S.
Koziar, Myron L.
Lampe, Edgar W.
Allen, Harold W.
Anderson, Ake Leonard
Anderson, John T.
Ando, Elmer G.
Bertram, Joseph A.
Bradley, George Jr.
Brotherly, Joseph E.
Burr, John M.
Campbell, James R.
Coble, Robert W.
Goddard, Jack C.
Coletta, Benedetto
Colwell, Ralph P.
Cox, Nalbro B.
Dawkins, James H.
Deacon, James J.
Dismore, Kenneth I.
Fletcher, Ralph J.
Foust, Roy

Sutliff, Marvin R.
Trail, Jack L. (QM)
Wark, James W.
Vesper, Charles J.
Schneider, Frederick J.
(COMM)
Bixler, Albert J.
Dodd, Rodney J.
Bishop, James A., Jr.
Bostic, William L.
Brandt, Harry F.
Bruno, Joe
Crawford, Paul E.
(COMM)
Crosson, Charles M.
Daves, Forrest V.
Dreading, George W.
Economou, Michael N.
Emery, Clifford R.
Kohn, Gregory R.
Lennon, Robert C.

Fox, James L., Jr.
Goranson, Herbert A.
Hall, Dewey J.
Hopper, Edward E.
Kidd, Charles "P"
Knowles, Boyd
Liggett, Paul R.
Litchfield, Raymond T.
Lusby, James L.
Mackey, John F.
Moyle, Edward J.
McElroy, Joseph J.
Neidlein, Raymond D.
Padalino, Mauro J.
Parker, Roscoe H.
Perry, Harry H.
Potter, Avon L.
Powell, Gilbert N.
Roberts, Lloyd E.
Russell, John J.

San Pedro 22 March, leave 22 March; arrive San Francisco 23 March, leave 28 March; arrive Honolulu 3 April, leave 8 April; arrive San Francisco 14 April.

NITRO—Leave Puget Sound 25 February; arrive Pearl Harbor 5 March, leave 10 March; arrive Guam 22 March, leave 25 March; arrive Cavite 30 March, leave 14 April; arrive Guam 19 April, leave 22 April; arrive Pearl Harbor 2 May, leave 7 May; arrive Puget Sound 14 May.

PYRO—Leave Puget Sound 18 March; arrive Mare Island 21 March, leave 27 March; arrive San Pedro 29 March, leave 1 April; arrive San Diego 1 April, leave 2 April; arrive Canal Zone 12 April, leave 15 April; arrive Guantanamo 18 April, leave 19 April; arrive Norfolk 23 April.

NOTE: "Pyro" tentatively scheduled depart Norfolk for Northern East Coast ports on 7 May 1941.

NOTE: "Burrows" assigned to CinCpac for temporary duty in Hawaiian-West Coast Areas.

ARCTURUS—Leave NOB Norfolk 10 March; arrive San Juan 14 March, leave 17 March; arrive Guantanamo 19 March, leave 31 March; arrive NOB Norfolk 4 April.

NOTE: "Arcturus" assigned restricted availability at NYd., Norfolk, 4-18 April, 1941.

CAPELLA—Leave NOB Norfolk 5 March; arrive Guantanamo 10 March.

NOTE: "Capella" scheduled after arrival Guantanamo to be later announced.

REGULUS—Leave Puget Sound 5 March; arrive Wauna (Columbia River) 7 March, leave 12 March; arrive Pearl Harbor 21 March.

NOTE: Upon arrival Pearl Harbor, "Regulus" assigned to CinCpac for temporary duty in Hawaiian-West Coast Areas.

NOTE: "Sirius" assigned to CinCpac for temporary duty in Hawaiian-West Coast Areas.

NOTE: "Spica" assigned to Comdt. 13th N. D. for temporary duty Alaskan-Puget Sound Areas.

VEGA—Arrive Guantanamo 1 March, leave 3 March; arrive Canal Zone 6 March, leave 11 March; arrive San Diego 23 March, leave 25 March; arrive San Pedro 26 March, leave 26 March; arrive Mare Island 28 March, leave 5 April; arrive Puget Sound 8 April.

NOTE: "Vega" tentatively scheduled depart Puget Sound for East Coast via West Coast ports on 15 April.

KAWEAH—Leave Guantanamo 10 March; arrive Key West 13 March, leave 14 March; arrive Baton Rouge 15 March, leave 20 March; arrive Guantanamo 26 March, leave 28 March; arrive Key West 31 March, leave 1 April; arrive Baton Rouge 5 April, leave 7 April; arrive Norfolk 14 April.

NOTE: "Patoka" assigned to CinCant for duty in Train, Atlantic Fleet from and after 4 March 1941.

NOTE: "Ramapo" arrives San Diego from Manila on 16 March 1941. Schedule thereafter to be later announced.

NOTE: "Rapidan" at Alabama Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Mobile, Alabama, for overhaul 3 March-2 May 1941.

NOTE: "Salinas" assigned to CinCant for temporary duty until early March. Schedule thereafter to be later announced.

SAPELO—Arrive Charleston 1 March, leave 2 March; arrive Norfolk 4 March, leave 20 March; arrive Mobile 27 March, leave 27 March; arrive Baton Rouge, 29 March, leave 31 March; arrive Norfolk 7 April.

NOTE: "Sapelo" at NYd., Norfolk, for restricted availability 5-19 March 1941.

SEPULGA—Leave San Pedro 20 February; arrive Guam 17 March, leave 19 March; arrive Manila 26 March.

NOTE: Upon arrival Manila "Sepulga" to be retained for duty by CinCaf until further notice.

NOTE: "Trinity" assigned to CinCaf for duty until further notice.

TENTATIVE SAILINGS

CHAUMONT—Leave Manila 9 March; arrive Guam 14 March, leave 15 March; arrive Wake Island 19 March, leave 19 March; arrive Honolulu 24 March, leave 26 March; arrive San Francisco 1 April.

NOTE: "Chaumont" tentatively scheduled depart San Francisco for East Coast on 15 April, 1941.

HENDERSON—Leave San Francisco 5 March; arrive Honolulu 12 March, leave 15 March; arrive San Francisco 22 March.

NOTE: "Henderson" tentatively scheduled depart San Francisco for Asiatic Station on 10 April.

WHARTON—Leave NOB Norfolk 3 March; arrive Guantanamo 7 March, leave 7 March; arrive Canal Zone 9 March, leave 12 March; arrive San Diego 20 March, leave 21 March; arrive

Marine Corps Institute News

M. C. I. MEN GO MARCHING ALONG—

It occurs to us in contemplating the writing of the M. C. I. page for this issue that this is a good time to discuss marching. Being members of a military unit, we presume to know a great deal of the subject—forward march, backward march, double time march—everywhere we turn, the word *march* confronts us.

But military men are not the only ones who march, and all their marching is not done in formation. Everyone marches every day. No one stands still in reality; each day finds one farther along the way to success, or having lost some ground. The one who thinks he stands still, has not only fallen out of line, but has lost ground no amount of double timing can regain. *Time marches on*—are you keeping in step, or are you letting time outstrip you?

Don't mark time; don't march backward; let each day, each hour, find you a few steps nearer to a goal that you have set your-

self. Look into the future and determine what you want to become; don't overestimate your abilities, but strive to better your present conditions. Then march steadfastly and determinedly toward this goal. "The pen is mightier than the sword"; education is the greatest power on earth. Greater power must be yours if you would better yourself; if you increase your powers and are ambitious to exert these increased powers in your own behalf, you will surely rise above your present status. Choose carefully that you may develop your powers in fields which will most benefit you in reaching your goal.

Don't overload yourself and don't try to run all the way. In selecting subjects for study to increase your power, remember that the march to the goal is usually a long and arduous one; prepare for it accordingly. You would not carry two packs nor march double time on a crosscountry maneuver; don't try to carry an excessive load of study material nor attempt to scurry through the

lessons. Be sure you have all the necessary equipment; then take a full, even pace, and stride relentlessly toward your goal. March, march, march; take the more direct route, and don't straggle for a moment.

Fall in line with the thousands of foresighted, ambitious men in the Marine Corps who are molding their futures through studies in courses offered by the Marine Corps Institute. You alone are responsible for your future. Nature has not endowed men equally with ability, but every man has certain faculties which he can use to his advantage if he will. Each man's problem is to discover in what fields he is best suited to work and to prepare himself for work in the one of these fields that offers the greatest opportunity for him to be successful and to enjoy his work. Make a thorough and honest appraisal of yourself; catalogue your strong points and weak points. Then select your field of endeavor; strengthen your strong points and try to eliminate your weaknesses.

March with the men enrolled with the M. C. I. Consult the coupon below. If you would march to success, enroll now. The assembly call of opportunity is sounded every day; fall into the ranks of the wisely preparing, and, when the call is sounded, be ready to march.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Please send me information regarding the courses included in the group before which I have marked an X:

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You've considered acquiring the training you need through the International Correspondence Schools — because you know that *others in your own shop or office* are studying I. C. S. Courses in their spare time.

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For 50 years, the International Correspondence Schools have trained ambitious men for advancement. More than \$5,000,000 has been spent in perfecting texts! Leading authorities in every field have assisted in preparing those texts. And today, 100,000 men — men who are determined to succeed — study I. C. S. Courses in their spare time. They are finding the greatest adventure of all — the thrilling adventure of **LEARNING!**

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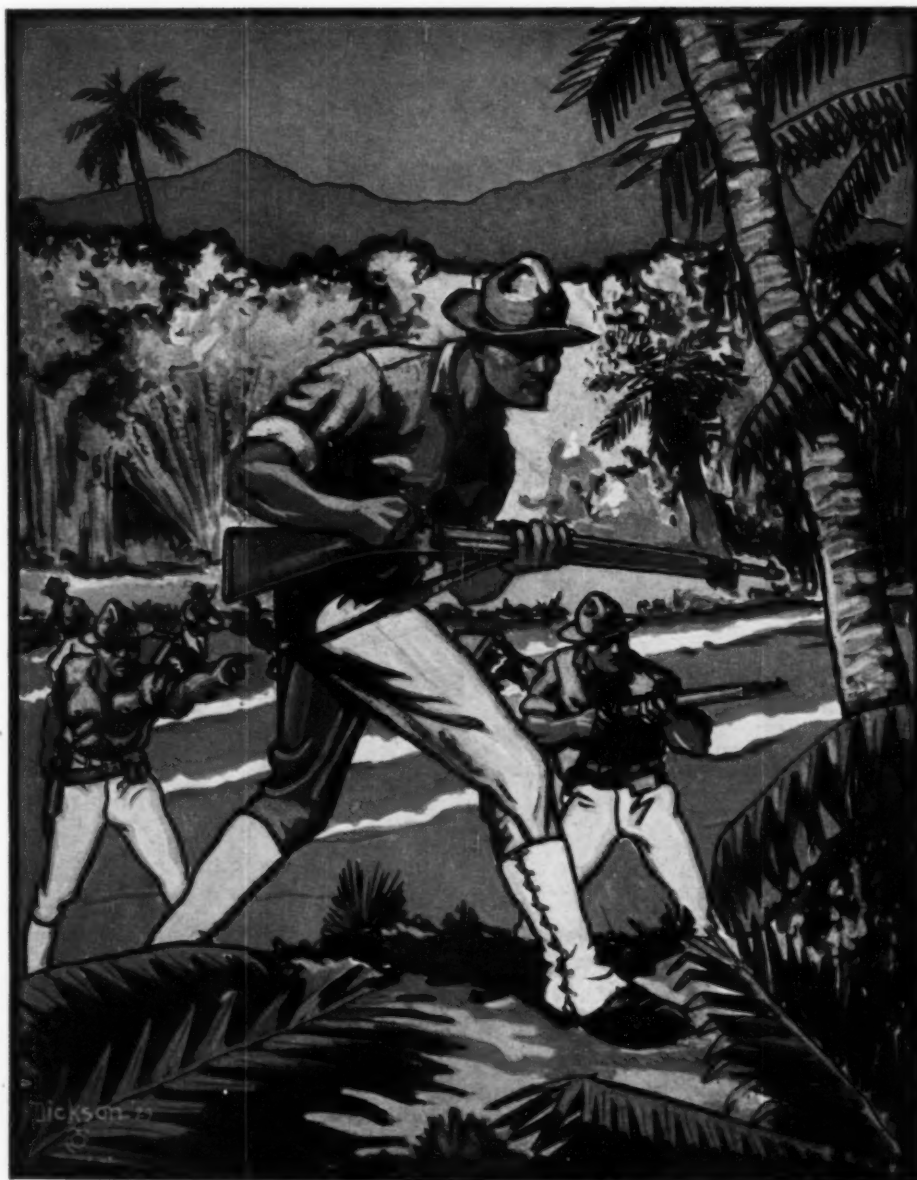
★ Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the subject *before* which I have marked X: ★

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OPERATION AGAINST NICARAGUAN BANDITS—1927

THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS GIVES YOU
EXTRA MILDNESS, EXTRA COOLNESS, EXTRA FLAVOR

AMERICA'S No. 1 SKIER
DICK DURRANCE VS.
THE STOP-WATCH
AT SUN VALLEY

He's a little man to look at—but on a pair of "hickories" he's a mighty giant. Records? It's easier to count the few he *hasn't* won. At one time or another he's held virtually every major down-hill and slalom title in North America. He smokes . . . as much as he likes . . . but note: He smokes the slower-burning cigarette that gives extra mildness and less nicotine in the smoke.



AT THE ROUNDHOUSE high on Sun Valley's Baldy Mountain, Dick Durrance (*above*) takes time out for another Camel. "That Camel flavor is something special," he says. "Always hits the spot."

And the answer is Camel's costlier tobaccos in a matchless blend—they're *slower-burning!* (See below.)

Try the slower-burning cigarette yourself. Know the supreme pleasure of a smoke free from the excess heat and irritating qualities of too-fast burning . . . extra cool, extra mild. Enjoy every flavorful puff with the comforting assurance of science that in Camels you're getting less nicotine in the smoke (*above, right*).

By burning 25% slower than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—Camels also give you a smoking *plus* equal, on the average, to 5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

AND

28%
LESS
NICOTINE

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested — less than any of them — according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself

FIVE of the largest-selling cigarettes . . . the brands most of you probably smoke right now . . . were analyzed and compared by tests of the smoke itself. For, after all, it's what you get in the smoke that interests you . . . the smoke's the thing.

And over and over again the smoke of the slower-burning brand . . . Camel . . . was found to contain less nicotine. Another triumph for slower burning! Another reason for Camel's front-line position in the cigarette field!

Science could tell you other equally important advantages of slower burning, but try Camels. Smoke out the facts for yourself. The smoke's the thing!

For convenience—for economy—get your Camels by the carton.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina



CAMEL—THE SLOWER-BURNING CIGARETTE

